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JAPAN DOWNS 13 U.S. PLANES WITHIN 2 DAYS

Spectacular Results in Air Combat Over Enemy Bases in Hunan Province Reported

GUERILLA TACTICS FAIL

Nanking's Minister of Finance Impressed by Recent Visit To Japan

Domei

NANKING, August 1.—The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced today that Japanese Air Units shot down 13 American planes in aerial combats in a consecutive two-day attack on July 30 and 31 against the enemy's advance air base at Hengyang, Hunan Province.

The announcement added that the enemy's plan for guerilla air tactics on the continent has been destroyed by the results of the two-day attacks.

Many Trophies Seized

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN CHINA, August 1.—Japanese bluejackets during mopping-up operations along the Wu River in the vicinity of Wenchow captured numerous anti-aircraft guns and other war materials at Chanhsia, three kilometers east of Panshihwei on July 20, belated field dispatches revealed today.

The same troops on July 24 defeated remnants of enemy forces at Shihlitsun, four kilometers north of Panshihwei, and Paihsianghai, five kilometers east of the same city, the dispatches said.

Chou Impressed by Japan

Chou Fo-hai, Minister of Finance of the Nanking Government, in an interview with the Nichi Nichi at Shanghai, Friday declared that during his latest visit to Japan he was deeply impressed with the determination of the Japanese nation to achieve an ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

He said he left Japan with the firm conviction that the National Government of China must redouble its efforts in the maintenance of peace and expansion of economic productivity in order to lighten Japan's burden in establishing a new order in East Asia.

Commenting on the newly-concluded ¥100,000,000 loan agreement between Japan and China, Mr. Chou said that the loan will be used as a reserve fund for the expansion of the Central Reserve Bank currency.

The Chinese Finance Minister arrived at Shanghai on July 30, en route to Nanking from Japan where he participated in the conclusion of the new loan accord.

Clarifies Use of Loan

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 1.—Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government of China and concurrently the President of the Central Reserve Bank, on returning here yesterday from Japan clarified in a press interview the use of the new ¥100,000,000 loan granted by Japan.

Stating that the infallible policy of Japan to support the National Government is fully reflected in the new loan, Mr. Chou said that there is not the least intention of purchasing materials necessary for the issuance

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MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR FRENCH WAR DEAD

To pay homage to the French war dead who fell between September, 1939 and June, 1940, the French community of Shanghai held a solemn memorial service at St. Pierre's Church on Avenue Dubail, June 25, according to a Shanghai report of June 26. Approximately one thousand persons attended the service.

The Solemn High Mass was organized by the French War Veterans' Association.

Among those present were Mr. Rolang de Margerie French Consul-General; Colonel Yvon, Military Attache; Colonel J. L. Eissautier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in China; Lieutenant-Colonel L. Fabre Chief of the French Municipal Police; Major A.J.F. Artigue. Commanding Officer of the Mixed Battalion of Colonial Infantry in Shanghai; Commandant de la Ferte Sencestere, Air Attache; Mr. J. Saillens, Commercial Attache and others.

The service was also attended by uniformed Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, members of the French Police and officers and NCO's of the local French garrison.

Japan's Popular and Dynamic Wartime Premier

Back in Tokyo after a series of trips which took him as far south as Shikoku and as far north as Hokkaido, General Hideki Tojo, Japan's dynamic wartime Premier, is again attending to the arduous duties of government. The Premier, whose day begins at 5 a.m. and does not end often until well after midnight keeps himself fit by assiduously confirming to his three cardinal principles for health; sound sleep, cleanliness, and abstention from excessive drinking and eating.

The Premier's trips were taken after the general elections, which would seem strange to the people of America, where the rule is for the President to go campaigning throughout the nation before, and not after the elections. All sorts of wild and absolutely insincere promises were made by Roosevelt during his travels across his country. He kept none of them. He swore, "Your sons will not be sent across the seas to fight in any foreign war." Where are they now? What a contrast it is to conditions in Japan. During elections here, the Premier attends strictly to his work and lets the people make up their minds for themselves.

Premier Tojo, whether he is in Tokyo or in other parts of the nation, is frequently seen, unattended, taking exercise, and exchanging ideas with and giving advice to the common people. Housewives, shopkeepers, students, janitors, people in all walks of life are often startled by sudden visits of the Premier. In the "land of freedom," Roosevelt dares not leave the White House without a wall of bodyguards around him, armed with machine-guns, sub-machine-guns, shotguns, and revolvers. What chance has the ordinary American of even having a close look at Roosevelt? Perhaps Roosevelt knows that he has violated the trust of the people, perhaps he is afraid there are some who now know that his honeyed words contained poison.

There is no talk of the "four freedoms" and democracy in Japan. But as the saying goes, "actions speak louder than words," there is an absolute rapport between the people and the Premier. The Premier carries this democratic feeling not only when he is out with the common people, but in his work. That is one reason for his popularity. He possesses the capacity for profound brotherly love, for deep, trusting friendship. For his fellow men the Premier of Japan has unfeigned, unquestionable sympathy, and a loyalty which not even the harshest doubt or suspicion can undermine. He possesses some facinating power—inexplicable and indescribable—for those about him and the people are attracted to him as a magnet draws steel.

P.I. RECONSTRUCTION WILL TAKE 15 YEARS

Highest Adviser Murata Deplores Blind Admiration of U.S. Which Brought Misery

Speaking on the general conditions in the Philippines, Shozo Murata, Highest Adviser to the Military Administration, expressed his belief that the reconstruction of the Islands will be possible fifteen years hence when the children of today, inoculated with the spirit of simplicity and sturdiness, are fully grown up, according to a Manila dispatch to Domei on August 1.

"For the first time in many many days," Mr. Murata said, "I went to play golf the other day. It so happened that the President of the Supreme Court was also on the same links on that day. When I came back to the club-house after finishing my second round, he expressed his surprise, saying that though he is younger than me, one round of golf was enough for the day. When I jokingly replied that the Japanese people are full of vigor even in their advanced age, his surprise changed to admiration."

Pointing out the absence of an air-cooling system or fans from his room, Mr. Murata declared that he purposely refused to have these installations to build a simple and sturdy character in himself, adding: "In order to guide the Filipinos to become a pure Asiatic race once again, it is essential to implant this spirit in their minds. But we Japanese must, first of all, set up an example."

Difficulties Ahead

Continuing, Mr. Murata stated that unlike the native inhabitants of Malaya or Burma, it is relatively difficult to achieve this object in the Philippines because the Filipinos, though wrong in the fundamental principles, were educated by Americans. Furthermore, they are prone to go back to their old dreams.

It is not so hard to undertake the construction of a new country, he said, but a considerable amount of difficulties must be anticipated in the reconstruction of a country

(Continued on Page 3)

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI AREA INSPECTED BY USHIROKU

Praises Supreme Fortitude of Japanese Troops in Historic Campaign

Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of the Staff of the Japanese Forces in China, who had been on a tour of inspection since Monday around the important occupied places in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area, returned Thursday to the Headquarters of the Imperial Forces, the Asahi reports.

Interviewed by the press Friday, Lieutenant-General Ushiroku remarked:

"I could realize through my present inspection what hardships and privations the Imperial troops recently overcame in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area in order to smash the Third Sector forces of the Chungking army. The area is noted for dreaded tropical diseases and floods, which our men and officers bore with admirable fortitude.

"Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be intent on prolonging his anti-Japanese resistance on the strength of the new conscription system and the plan for self-supplying of daily necessities. The futility of these steps is clearly seen in the attitude of all the Chungking soldiers who have been taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces, for they are happily assisting us chiefly because they can take three meals a day instead of one as was the case when they were under the thumb of Chiang.

"The clearance operations around Lake Tahu launched since July 1 have been going on favorably with many remarkable results."

JAVA CUSTOMS RESPECTED IN ESTABLISHING HOLIDAYS

Domei

BATAVIA, July 31.—Due respect has been paid to the native religious customs by the Japanese authorities here in establishing the official holidays in Java.

According to an announcement dated August 1, the holidays in Java include the Islam New Year, the Lunar calendar New Year, Mohammed's birthday, Mohammedan Ascension Day, Lent, Mecca's Pilgrimage and other holidays which may be specified by the Japanese military authorities. Also, Japanese holidays are expected to be included in the holidays.

BRITAIN SEEN FACING GRAVE INDIAN CRISIS

Emergency Situation Admitted By L. S. Amery in Appeal, Says London Times

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Commenting on the appeal for the absolute maintenance of Sir Stafford Cripps' plan, voiced by Mr. L. S. Amery, in the House Commons on Wednesday, the London Times ironically declared that his speech only indicates the critical situation the British government is facing concerning the Indian problem, a London dispatch reported here today.

Pointing to the non-obedience and non-violence movement adopted by the Indians, the journal further stated that in view of such measures, the only reasonable thing for Britain to do is to fully cooperate with the All-Indian National Congress Party and to focus its attention on defending India, the report said.

Red Journals to Reappear

Domei

VICHY, July 30.—Answering a question in the House of Commons,

(Continued on Page 3)

Britain Objects to An American Being Head of the Second Front

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—The United States and Britain are diagonally opposed over the appointment of General George Marshall, Chief of the United States Army, as the Commander-in-Chief of the combined British-American forces for the proposed second front in western Europe, reported Transocean from Stockholm quoting a London dispatch of a Swedish paper.

President Roosevelt desires the appointment of General Marshall but Britain objects because of his lack of experience in actual fighting, and demands the appointment be made from among British commanders, the dispatch added.

In this connection, the Daily Mirror recently declared that the appointment of General Marshall Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces would be an insult to the British forces.

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to Washington who is now visiting London, today urged the Allies to organize an Allied War Council for China, according to a telegram received here from London today.

Nash is quoted in the telegram to have stated that one of the most urgent steps to be taken now is to organize an Allied War Council for China, comprising of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking as Japan is now strengthening its position in the Southern Pacific.

It is reported that Nash tried to induce the British military authorities to take positive action toward the war in East Asia but as his effort had met with a cold reception, he began to advocate the organization of the proposed war council.

Political observers here opine that the move of Nash is indicative of the disunity among the Anti-Axis Powers on account of their military failures in East Asia, the German-Soviet war and in North Africa.

AXIS VANGUARD NEARING SALISK, KEY RAIL POINT

Cross Lower Reaches of Don River and Conduct Sweeping Advance, Berlin Reports

ENEMY RAIDER DOWNED

British Attack South of El Alamein Repulsed, Italian Command Announces

Vanguards of the Axis forces after crossing the lower reaches of the Don River are carrying on a sweeping advance at a point 180 kilometers south of the Don River heading for Salisk, key railway point, reports the Asahi today from Berlin.

Meanwhile, it is reported that other Axis infantry corps have reduced Kushchevskaya, 100 kilometers south of Rostov, according to a communique of the German High Command released on July 31.

The communique also announced that other Axis forces which crossed the Don River 250 kilometers further south are continuing their fierce onslaughts on the Soviet forces.

Severe Engagement Develops

Asahi Service

BERLIN, July 31.—According to an announcement of the German High Command issued today, the German-Rumanian-Slovakia allied forces have crossed the Don River at the lower reaches in formation spreading to the width of 250 kilometers. Smashing the enemy resistance at all places, the Axis forces are steadily advancing.

The Soviet forces have been thrown into an utter disorder, and the retreating Red troops are being hotly pursued by the German high speed units and vanguards of infantry. The vanguards of the attacking forces are now advancing to the area 180 kilometers south of the Don River, and are having an engagement with the enemy forces with the object of taking Salisk, a key point on the railway line. The other infantry units have occupied Kusichevka.

Axis Planes Over Malta

Domei

ROME, July 31.—During the course of German-Italian air raids on the British Island stronghold of Malta yesterday, Axis fighter crafts engaged in fierce dogfights with enemy interceptor planes, downing five, it was learned today in an official Italian High Command communique.

The communique also disclosed that a British attack south of El Alamein was repulsed by the Axis forces while only reconnoitering activity took place on other sectors of the Egyptian front.

One enemy raider was downed by Axis anti-aircraft batteries when British planes attempted to raid Tobruk, the High Command communique added.

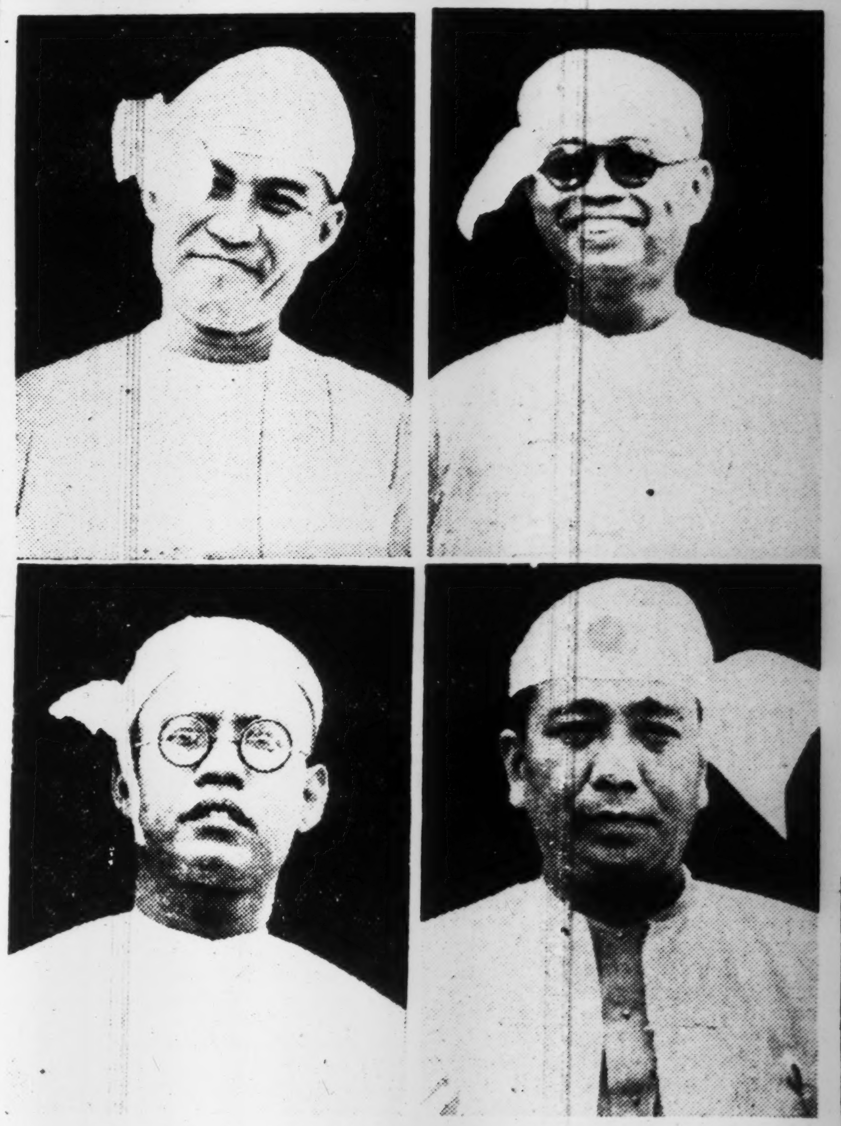
HARADA GETS NEW POST

Rear-Admiral Put on China Affairs Board

It was officially announced Saturday that Rear-Admiral Seiichi Harada was appointed chief of the Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board, succeeding Ryozo Fukuda, who had been relieved of his post at his own request, reports Domei.

CENTRAL BURMA ORGAN INAUGURATED AUGUST 1 WITH BA MAW AS HEAD

Leaders of New Burma



These are the men who will shoulder the responsibility of making Burma a solid pillar in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The above pictures show: 1) Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Administrator, concurrently Secretary of Internal Affairs, 2) Dr. Thein Laung, Secretary of Treasury, 3) U Pa Win, Secretary of Education and Sanitation, 4) Thakin Ba Sein, Secretary of Transportation and Irrigation.

Historic Ceremony Is Held in Rangoon's City Hall

GEN. IIDA IS PRESENT

Long Cherished Ideal of 'Burma For the Burmese' Is Finally Realized

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—The Central Administrative Organ of Burma under Dr. Ba Maw was officially inaugurated at 2 p.m. at the city hall here in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, and other Japanese and Burmese officials.

The list of new officials as announced follows:

Chief Administrator—Dr. Ba Maw.

Head of Chief Administrator's Secretariat—Genshin Takano.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—concurrently held by Dr. Ba Maw.

Secretary of Treasury—Dr. Thein Laung.

Secretary of Agriculture—Thakin Tun Thon.

Secretary of Forestry—Thakin Tun Oke.

Secretary of Commerce and Industry—U Hla Pe.

Secretary of Justice—U Htoon Aung.

Secretary of Reconstruction—Bandula U Sein.

Secretary of Education and Sanitation—U Pa Win.

Secretary of Transportation and Irrigation—Thakin Ba Sein.

Other officials including legal advisers are to be appointed later.

A ceremony to install Dr. Ba Maw as Chief Administrator of New Burma, which has entirely been freed from the fetters of British oppression, and nine others as chiefs of the nine departments under the Chief Administrators was solemnized at 10:30 a.m. in Rangoon, reports a Rangoon dispatch to Domei dated August 1. In a serious atmosphere the ceremony was started as Supreme Commander Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida of the Japanese Forces in Burma appeared on the spot. Dr. Ba Maw and all the other high officials were already present. Supreme Commander Iida emphatically ordered them to assume their respective high posts. These Burmese leaders politely accepted the Supreme Commander's orders. The function ended in half an hour in a simple manner.

An impressive ceremony to open the administration was held at the Municipal Office in Rangoon at 2:30 p.m. Saturday following the formal inauguration of the new Executive Organ of Burma consequent upon the transmission of orders appointing Dr. Ba Maw as Chief of the Executive Office by Supreme Commander Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida of the Japanese Forces in Burma. Dr. Ba Maw made an emphatic address in answer to the instruction of Supreme Commander Iida, according to a Rangoon dispatch to Domei dated August 1. The ceremony was concluded with shoutings of "Dobama" and "Banzai."

With their long-cherished ideal of Burma for the Burmese at last realized, the 16,000,000 people of Burma unanimously and enthusiastically greeted the formal inauguration of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma Saturday, the Nichi Nichi reported from Rangoon.

Dr. Ba Maw, clad in native Burmese costume, today called on Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Burma, and received the written order formally appointing him Chief Administrator of Burma.

During the celebration rally, which was held at the municipal office grounds at 3 p.m., 600 Burmese bowed in silent prayer for the Japanese troops and those Burmese who sacrificed their lives for the construction of a new Burma.

Later, the Burmese national anthem was sung by all the Burmese at the rally, and as their voices rose in unison and volume, their faces gleamed happiness for having at last gained their freedom after over 120 years of oppression under British tyranny.

After addresses by Lieutenant-General Iida and Dr. Ba Maw, the representatives of the people made a solemn vow to work with the new administration in building a new Burma.

The rally was brought to a close with the firing of three rounds of

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PRINCE RI SHIFTED TO ARMY AIR FORCE

War Ministry Also Announces Other Important Transfers Of Commanders

Regular shifts of Army officers were made public by the War Ministry Saturday: His Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Gin Ri was transferred from His Highness' services in the Inspectorate-General of Military Education to services in the Army Air Force Headquarters. At the same time, the shifts of five lieutenant-generals, five major-generals, nine colonels and one lieutenant-colonel also were announced.

The appointment of Lieutenant-General Kiichiro Higuchi to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army from his post as commander of an Army corps on the spot was announced. It is also noted that Lieutenant-General Yukio Kasahara, who once served in the Kwantung Army Headquarters as staff officer of the Expeditionary Forces in North China, has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army.

Lieutenant-General Yoshio Iwamatsu was appointed a member of the Supreme Military Council on the same day. He was a classmate of Premier and concurrently War Minister Hideki Tojo, Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Highest Army Headquarters in North Borneo, and others.

Brilliant Career Traced

His Highness Prince Ri is 46 years old. It was in 1937 that His Highness served on the foremost front in North China and rendered meritorious services in operation and construction. In August of the following year, His Highness returned to Japan and in 1939, His Highness was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general after serving as commander of the Imperial Bodyguard Brigade. Later, His Highness was appointed commander of the Utsunomiya Division. In November of last year, His Highness was attached to the Inspectorate-General of Military Education.

Among other shifts are Lieutenant-General Tokusaburo Akiyama appointed Director of the Army Construction Headquarters, Lieutenant-General Tameto Sakuma appointed Commandant of the Shimonoseki Fortress, Intendant Lieutenant-General Kikuzo Shimizu ap-

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL IIDA LOOKS TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

Supreme Commander of Japanese Forces in Burma Issues Significant Statement

The declaration of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, made at the ceremony of appointing Dr. Ba Maw as Chief Administrator of the Central Executive Organ follows, according to a Rangoon dispatch to Domei:

"I previously caused the Preparation Committee for the establishment of the Central Executive Organ with Dr. Ba Maw as its chairman to look into proper business regarding the establishment of such an organ. Through strenuous efforts of the chairman and others who are interested in it, the necessary preparations have been completed. Here today I have appointed Dr. Ba Maw Chief Administrator and others to their respective important posts. The Executive Organ thus has been opened.

"Five months have passed since the British Governor of Burma deserted Upper Burma about the middle of February. During the intervening period Burma has lost its administrative functioning. Now, Burma has completely shaken off the shackles of Britain and established the administrative organ of Burma for the Burmese under Japan's military administration. This has laid an imperishable foundation for the history of the construction of Burma. This is really to be congratulated upon for the future development of Burma. It will not be long before Burma will restore peace and order, rehabilitate from its war havocs and increase the welfare of people through the hard efforts of Dr. Ba Maw and other leaders. I repose much confidence and expectations in the ability and enthusiasm of the Chief Administrators and others in connection with the enforcement of the military administration. The Burmese people are also required to trust them all and to push the Burmese reconstruction enterprise with solidarity of the Government and people.

Two Conditions Stressed

"I should like to take this opportunity to say something about the future development of Burma. I have been fully aware of the ardent hope of the Burmese for many years. Japan's attitude toward Burma is epitomized in Premier Tojo's declaration, which still remains unchanged to date. However, there are two key conditions for

(Continued on Page 3)

RETURN OF ENVOYS BRINGS JOY TO KIN

Loved Ones in Tokyo Embrace Glad Tidings of Exchange With British Nationals

The homes in Tokyo of Shinichi Kamimura, Charge d'Affaires at the Japanese Embassy in London, Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister to Australia, and Viscount Hisaakira Kano, president of the London Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, were full of joy on July 31 as it was learned on the same day that their family members were among the 960 evacuees who will come home from Lourenco Marques on board the repatriation ships, the Tatuta Maru and the Kamakura Maru.

When interviewed by a Domei reporter at her residence in Kojimachi-ku, Tomiko Kawai, wife of Ambassador to Australia, Tatsuo Kawai, with a bright expression on her face, said:

"My husband proceeded to his new post as Ambassador to Australia in February last year. In view of the strained international situation at that time, he was firmly determined to face any emergency that might arise when he left here for the place of appointment.

Received Telegrams

"I received a telegram from him on February 9 this year, informing me that he would soon be transferred to Melbourne together with the staff members of the Legation from Canberra where he had been interned.

"At about the middle of April, he sent me another telegram reporting that he was in the best of health. Since then, no tidings were received. I am now fully relieved of my worries."

Meanwhile, Domei reports, Mrs. Kamimura and her two sons Eiichi, 9, and Jiro, 8, were absent on Friday from their home in Hinoki-cho, Akasakaku, and Mrs. Kamimura's father, Toranosuke Tanaka was in charge of the house during their absence.

The aged father was surprised as well as delighted at the news of Mr. Kamimura's expected return and said that he would immediately inform Mrs. Kamimura and her sons who left Tokyo for Karuizawa on the morning of the same day.

Mrs. Takuko Yamada, wife of Yoshitaro Yamada, First Secretary at the Japanese Embassy in London, who is also coming home together with the other evacuees, said, "At the beginning of March last year, my husband was ordered to proceed to his new post in London from Washington, where I had been with him. I parted with my husband who left for Britain at the wharf of the New York harbor and came back alone to Japan."

Mrs. Yamada spoke very reservedly but intense joy was manifest on her face.

News Comes as Surprise

Reported by a Domei reporter of his father's home-coming, Hisaji Nakamura, second son of Viscount Kano, president of the London Branch Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, stated as follows:

"My father went to London nine years ago together with my mother. I received the last letter from him toward the end of November last year.

"I learned from newspapers that he had been arrested and interned in the Isle of Man, because he refuted the undue accusations which Captain Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, made in the House of Commons after the fall of Hongkong.

"I have never dreamt that my father would be sent home. When he comes back, his mother, who is 83 years old, will be the most jubilant among our family members."

Yokohama Is Busy

Domei

YOKOHAMA, August 1.—Yokohama's famed waterfront bustled with activity reminiscent of prewar days when approximately 600 British evacuees from all parts of East Asia, including Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, sailed from Yokohama Thursday evening aboard the repatriation ship, Tatuta Maru, for Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, where they will be exchanged for Japanese nationals.

The first group to board the Japanese liner composed of 64 foreign residents interned at Yokohama, including British Consul-General R. N. Austin, arrived at the pier at 7 o'clock in the morning, carrying heavy suitcases containing their personal effects. All of the evacuees appeared in high spirits over the prospect of returning to their homeland.

Sir Robert and Lady Craigie, accompanied by their eldest son, arrived at the waterfront at 10:40 o'clock in the morning by an automobile placed at their disposal by the Foreign Office and immediately boarded the ship. The British envoy closeted himself in his stateroom, declining to issue any statement to the press.

Custom officials inspecting luggage of British passengers were driven to near desperation when approximately 300 foreign residents from Tokyo and the Kansai district descended on them at 11:10 o'clock in the morning aboard a special boat train, throwing the pier into confusion.

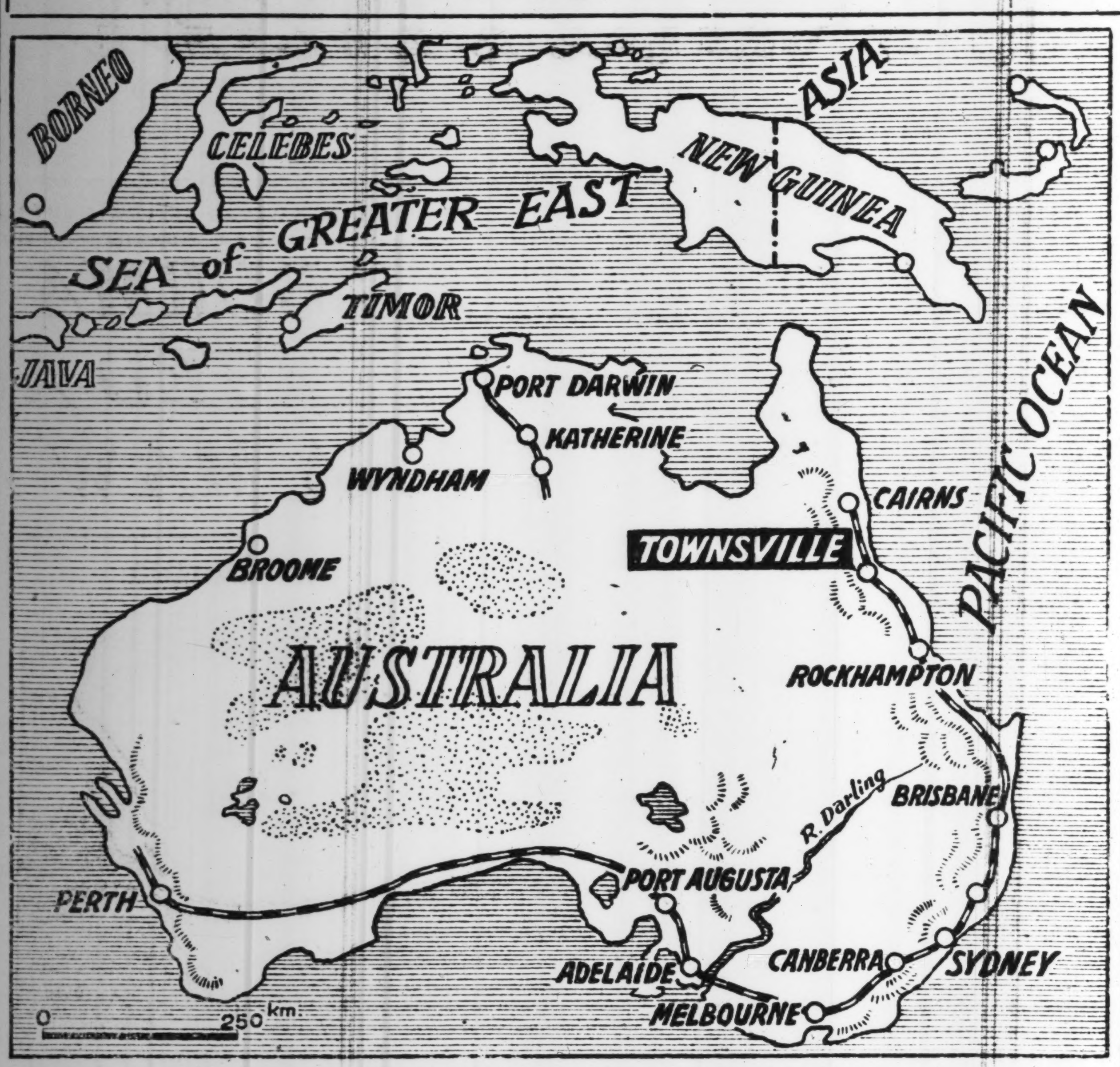
Japanese Woman Aboard

Among the passengers was a Japanese woman, wife of a Dutch merchant at Kobe, who has a son in Batavia. Questioned by the press, the Japanese woman said that from all indications, it appeared that she would not be able to return to Holland. She said she felt miserable in leaving the Orient as there were little prospects of her seeing her son again until the restoration of peace.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the last group of more than 30 British nationals arrived from Hakone. With their arrival, the Tatuta Maru was ready for departure.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, the Japanese repatriation vessel steamed out of Yokohama harbor, its decks were crowded with British nationals many of whom are expected never again to return to East Asia.

Newest Target of Japanese Naval Planes



Townsville, key enemy base on the northeastern coast of Australia, was bombed by Japanese naval planes last week. Important military facilities were destroyed and considerable success marked this daring exploit. Port Darwin was also raided by Japanese planes during the week.

PRINCE RI SHIFTED TO ARMY AIR FORCE

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pointed Director of the Army Clothing Depot and others.

Lieutenant-General Iwamatsu, following his graduation from the Military Staff College, served in many important posts as regimental commander, sectional chief of the Army General Staff, brigade commander, Army corps commander, commander of the Central District Army, commander of a unit in North China and others.

Higuchi Held Many Posts

Lieutenant-General Higuchi was formerly a member of the Army General Staff, attache to the Japanese Legation in Poland, regimental commander, officer of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, departmental chief of the Army General Staff, Army corps commander, and also occupied many other posts.

Lieutenant-General Kasahara, the new Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, was once an attache to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, instructor at the Cavalry School, regimental commander, sectional chief of the Army General Staff, officer of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, staff officer of the Expeditionary Forces in North China, and Army unit commander.

Lieutenant-General Akiyama was once sent to England and France on official business. He took part in the Battle of Tsinan in 1928. Later, he was an attache to the Embassy in London and was then made regimental commander. He has been connected with the Military Construction Headquarters since some years ago.

POLICY IN MALAYA MOOTED

Local Administration to Be Highly Systematized

The three-day gubernatorial conference discussing matters relating to military administration of Malaya, held in Shonan City, ended on July 31, according to a special dispatch received by the Asahi from Shonan City on Saturday, reports Domei.

After the conference, Colonel Wataru Watanabe, chief of the General Affairs Section of the Military Administration Supervision Department, declared that because of an increase in the number of administration officials, the local administration has been highly systematized.

"However," he stated "it is desirable to make efforts for the exclusive wielding of personal influence hereafter instead of relying too much upon the system."

Donations Mount for Planes

Emphasizing the nation-wide support of the patriotic campaign being carried on by the Asahi Shimbun for collection of funds for warplanes to be contributed to the Imperial Army, the amount of donations received by the Asahi up to July 31, since the campaign was started soon after the outbreak of the China Affair, totaled ¥15,003,001, the newspaper reveals. The amount collected during the eight months of the War of Greater East Asia totaled ¥7,580,026.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, August 2, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Establishment of Asiatic Culture

HOCHI—It is hardly possible to rely only on technical skill to reconstruct a region greatly damaged by the turmoils of war and therefore, a great deal must be depended on cultural mobilization.

Japan today is confronted with a great task of effecting a cultural establishment in the occupied territories in the South, but toward this end, vital importance should be attached to the raising of the cultural level of the native inhabitants as well as to their whole-hearted cooperation.

It might not be wise to look upon the customs of the Southern inhabitants in a unitary sense as the region expands to a comprehensive sphere, but one thing is certain. That is, as explained by Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, these people have tenacity and acquired character for simple action. However, it must be taken into consideration that there is a slight difference in their mode of living and the manner in which they were trained ideologically.

In the cultural construction of the Southern Regions, therefore, Japan should grasp these circumstances, and take measures on the priority basis step by step, thus working toward an eventual realization of a composite cultural construction.

Burma Toward Reconstruction

CHUGAI—Shortly after the reduction of Burma by the Imperial Forces, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Burma, issued a proclamation on June 1 declaring the enforcement of military administration. As a result, Dr. Ba Maw, former Premier, who has fought, as leader of the anti-British movement, for the cause of Burma for the Burmese, was appointed, chairman of the preparation committee for the establishment of the Burma central executive organ. It is a matter for congratulation that all the preparations now have been completed with the result that the appointment of Dr. Ba Maw as chief administrator and others as departmental chiefs was announced on August 1. This means an emphatic start of Burma on a new basis. This has formed a basis for the construction of "Burma for the Burmese," as Premier General Hideki Tojo pointed out before.

Since the advance of the Japanese Forces into Burma over the Thai-Burmese border in January this year the Anglo-Chungking forces entrenched in Burma have experienced successive reverses and lost all important military bases, including Rangoon, Lashio, Mandalay and others. These Allied forces have been driven into India and Yunnan Province. During the intervening period Burmese have rendered their cooperation to the Imperial Forces. All this is still fresh in our memory. It is not an exaggeration to say that this is a really impressive fact of the present century.

'NATION UNITED IN TASK,' SAYS THE HOME MINISTER

Delivers Address Before Throng At Grand Lecture Meeting

Domei

NAGOYA, July 31.—"The Government and people should be united in one body to achieve the great task of economic construction of the southern regions, stabilization of the nation's livelihood and expansion of the country's productive capacity," Mr. Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, declared in his address delivered at the Grand Lecture Meeting for Consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, and the Concentration of the Total Power of the Nation, which was held at the Municipal Hall here from 7:30 o'clock last night.

Other speakers were General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the National Service Political Association, and Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, director of the National Service Association.

General Abe and Mr. Yuzawa left Nagoya for Tokyo at 10:46 and 11:47 o'clock respectively last night.

Chinese Doctors to Meet

PEKING.—The 3rd annual general meeting of the Chinese Medical Society will be held for two days commencing on August 27 in the new campus of the Medical College of the National Peking University in Peking. Leaders of the society including Director Hou Yu-wen of the Public Health Bureau of the Peking Municipal Government recently met in a conference to make necessary preparations for the coming meeting, in the course of which the agenda and the important bills to be submitted for discussion before the meeting were decided upon.

70 JAPANESE COLONISTS ENTER KAINAN INSTITUTE

Island's Development to Be Undertaken in Real Earnest By Farmers

With a stirring ceremony held in the presence of an undisclosed unit commander and the civil administrator, 70 Japanese colonists who arrived at Yulin, Hainan Island, recently, entered the Colonists Training Hall at Yulin on Thursday, reports Domei.

These colonists are of the first batch to be sent to the Southern Regions by the Overseas Ministry, and are farmers hailing from Wakayama, Okayama, Kagawa, Yamaguchi, Kagoshima and other prefectures, adds the dispatch.

Beginning next year, the colonization of the island is to be commenced in earnest, with the family members of the colonists also coming to the island.

INHABITANTS OF KUCHIN VOW LOYALTY TO JAPAN

SOMEWHERE IN BORNEO, July 31.—One hundred Dyaks, Malayans, Indians and Chinese representing their countrymen residing in the Province of Kuchin, today visited the headquarters of the Japanese military forces and swore allegiance to Japan.

Lieutenant-General Toshinari Maeda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North Borneo personally received the group and gave a short address expressing the confidence that the Japanese are placing on them in the future.

Farm Class Opens in Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 1.—A summer vacation class for the training of agricultural workers was formally opened here recently under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry. The class is attended by the staff members of the agricultural guidance organs in various parts of the country. It will continue for one month, during which instructions will be given in the following subjects: general principles of agriculture, wheat cultivation, rice cultivation, preparation of fertilizers, reclamation of waste lands, farm irrigation, and methods of killing farm insects.

Chu Fetes Embassy Officials

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 1.—Accompanied by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ranking officials of the Japanese and Manchoukuo Embassies recently made a sight-seeing trip to Yangchow, famous scenic spot and pleasure resort on the northern bank of the Yangtze directly opposite Chinkiang.

Peyeff Arrives in Manchoukuo

MANCHOUKUO, July 1.—En route to Tokyo for the opening of the first Bulgarian Legation, Mr. Yanco Peyeff, Bulgarian Minister to Japan, and the legation staff arrived here today. He will leave for Harbin tomorrow.

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Only those who are members of the KARUIZAWA KAI will be admitted to join the tournament.

Regular Membership Fee	¥ 3.00
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Karuizawa—Manza	¥2.44
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Lake Tashiro, a good fishing place, can be reached from Joshu Mihara.

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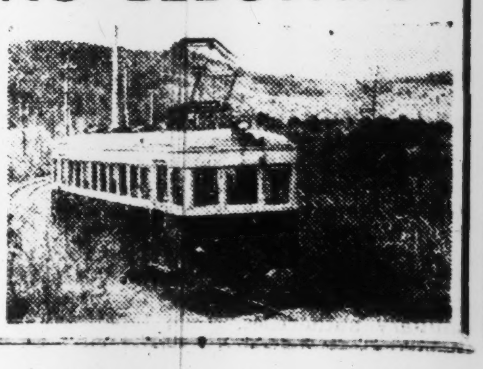

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MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS IMPROVED IN SHONAN

Japanese Authorities Put in Great Effort in Enlarging Communication and Other Facilities

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 1.—With the complete restoration of communication, electricity, water supply and sanitary facilities, reconstruction and enlargement of the municipal system of Shonan City has been announced by the Japanese Administration authorities today.

Economic and Public welfare organs have been newly founded in order to maintain and improve the general welfare of the citizens, while the plan is in progress to establish schools to give practical training in the shipbuilding and other industries.

Further encouragement will be given to the learning of the Japanese language by the citizens, to whom the establishment of an economic self-supporting community at the very heart of the southern Co-Prosperity Sphere is promised by the authorities.

With the double purpose of fostering harmony among the various races and aiding the police to maintain peace and order, a number of neighborhood units have already been organized in Shonan City and are actively cooperating with the local Japanese authorities, the Asahi reported here from Shonan City.

One neighborhood unit in Shonan City is composed of 40 families. The head of the unit is appointed by the local police according to his merits and high character regardless of race, the report said.

These units for mutual aid have done away completely with the racial antagonism which prevailed in the city under the old British administration, and the various races are now working enthusiastically together to build a new and better Shonan City.

Ten neighborhood units, which include 300 families, form one small mutual-aid sector, and 10 of these sectors are organized into one district. The head of the district is appointed by Shigeo Odate, Mayor of Shonan City, and all these units supplement the police work in the seven police districts in the city.

The services of the neighborhood units include:

1. The distribution to each family orders or other matters from the authorities.
2. The extending of positive aid in household investigations.
3. The relaying of opinion from members with regard to maintenance and order to the authorities.
4. Immediate reporting of the presence of law breakers, persons with contagious diseases or mental cases.

Other works of the neighborhood units include participation in anti-air-raid drills, the rounding-up of profiteers and distribution of staple goods.

WOMEN ASSAULT POLICEMAN MOTHER, DAUGHTER HELD

Angered by Shanghai Constable's Questioning of Contents Of Sacks Led to Attack

A 50-year old Chinese woman and her daughter who assaulted a Chinese policeman were brought to trial in the First Special District Court, according to a report from Shanghai, June 26. The case was remanded in which judgment was to be handed down the following week.

Complainant in the case was Koo Yao-yang, C.P.C. 2218, who testified that at the corner of North Soochow and North Shanse Roads, he had observed the two women emerging from a boat on Soochow Creek, carrying two sacks. As the constable came forward to find out what was contained in the sacks they refused to be searched, claiming they were the rightful owners of the property in question.

As the policeman insisted on knowing what was inside the sacks, the first accused grabbed his tunic while her daughter, together with another woman who later fled, assaulted the complainant with the result that his tunic was torn, his helmet dented, and his whistle chain broken.

As both the accused were attempting to escape after the assault, they dropped the sacks on the street, which were later found to contain charcoal inside. The outraged policeman, however, succeeded in making their arrest before they were able to get away.

BRITAIN TRYING TO CHECK LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION

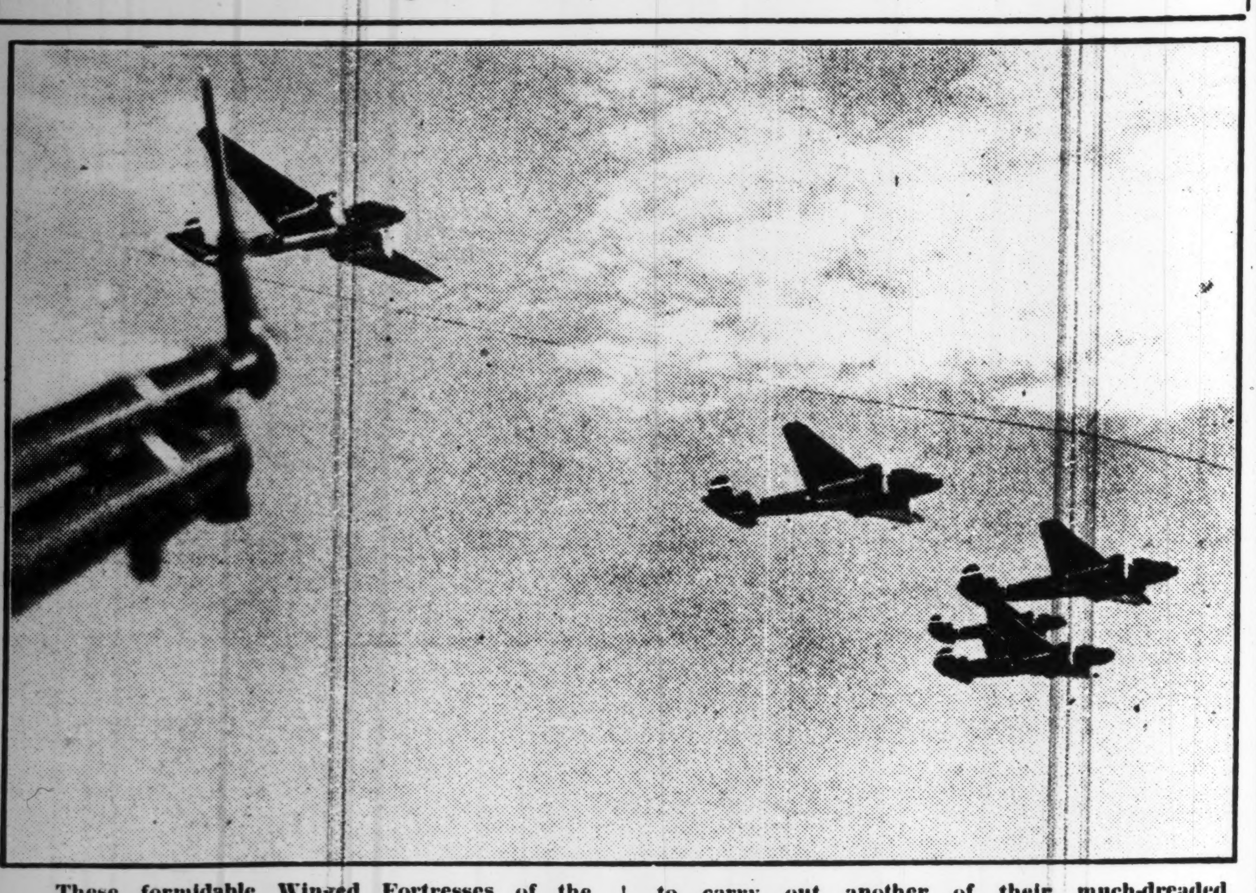
Domei

ZURICH, July 30.—Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, met John Miller Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland on Tuesday to confer on extension of postal censorship to Northern Ireland in order to check leakage of information, the Basler Nachrichten reports from London.

This step has been taken because British authorities believe that the skillful strategies of German forces possibly are based on information from Dublin, capital of the Irish Free State.

This being the case, watch over the borders of Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State will be intensified and postal censorship will be forced at all harbors and airports, especially in Northern Ireland.

In Quest of Greater Glory



These formidable Winged Fortresses of the Imperial Navy are seen flying in formation on a long-distance flight to an undisclosed enemy base to carry out another of their much-dreaded bombardments. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

BURMESE LEADERS HEAD NEW ORGAN

(Continued From Page 1)

cannon fire by the Japanese Army to congratulate the people of Burma.

Today, after one month since the order was issued by the Japanese Supreme Commander, the selection of personnel to constitute the civil administration under Dr. Ba Maw was officially concluded, taking a first stride toward a new activity.

The establishment of an administrative organ by the Burmese themselves had been the long-cherished desire of the people of Burma. The same wish was also expressed by Premier Hideki Tojo and by other notable figures of Japan time and again, as well as the promise that a bright future will be given them when the War of Greater East Asia has been brought to a successful conclusion. The Burmese people are therefore placing full confidence in the fair and upright attitude taken by the Japanese authorities.

This fact is causing a great repercussion among the Indians living in Burma, fanning their already strong sentiment for the independence of India by getting in touch with their comrades living at home.

From the industrial aspect, it is no exaggeration to state that the resources found in Burma, both subterranean and otherwise, are unlimited. Therefore, with the restoration of peace and order and return of the native inhabitants to their proper places, the exploitation of these resources will mean a gigantic stride toward the construction of a common prosperity sphere in the Greater East Asia bloc.

Political Parties to Merge

Domei

RANGOON, July 31.—In keeping with the formal inauguration tomorrow of the new Burmese Central Administrative Organ, headed by Dr. U Ba Maw, former Burmese premier, the Thakin and Sinyetha, two major Burmese political parties, today decided to effect a merger at a conference of their representatives.

The amalgamation of the two political groups is expected to materialize around August 5. The Thakin, or Dobama Party, boasts a membership of 40,000, while the Sinyetha or Ba Maw Party has an enrollment of approximately 30,000.

It is understood that the new political group which will be known as the Dobama-Sinyetha Party will be headed by Doctor Ba Maung and will devote itself wholeheartedly to the restoration of peace and order in Burma in close cooperation with the new administrative organ and Japanese military authorities.

Meanwhile, there are growing indications that several other minor political parties such as the United Nationalist Party will join with the new political group with the object of hastening the reconstruction of Burma.

2 Heirs Granted Title

It was officially announced Saturday that Mitsumoto Tanaka, son and heir to the late Count Son Tanaka; and Sotoji Imaeda, son and heir to the late Baron Naoki Imaeda, have been granted permission to succeed to their respective fathers' titles.

P.I. Reconstruction Will Take 15 Years

(Continued From Page 1)

already established, and the Philippines is no exception.

"What strikes me as being strange," Mr. Murata went on, "is the fact that there was a President and various Ministers in the Philippines. An abnormal country which tried to copy the ways of the United States in the political, educational, cultural and other fields can be found in the Philippines itself.

"For instance, a Filipino would invariably select a can of milk produced in the United States in feeding his baby; he would choose an American-made suit in purchasing his clothes and he would pick an American-made fork, knife, spoon, etc. in buying kitchen utensils, paying no attention whatsoever to the products of his own country. It is only natural, then, that no development is made in the country's industry.

There is no industry or commerce in the Islands, he said, and though there are many who are engaged in agricultural work, the majority of them are leading a miserable life. Consequently, there is a wide gap between the rich and poor, and more, and moreover, the so-called middle class of people who constitute the nucleus of a country are comprised of Chinese. Herein lies the tragedy of the Philippines.

"The most important problem," he said, "is to inoculate the spirit of simplicity and sturdiness into the Filipinos and simultaneously, to raise the living standard of the Filipino farmers, thus slowly transferring the commercial supremacy currently monopolized by the Chinese to the Filipinos."

When the reconstruction in the Philippines can be realized is a problem hard to forecast, he stated, but one thing is certain; that is the fact that it is extremely difficult to inoculate the spirit of simplicity and sturdiness into the minds of the Filipino adults of today.

"But," he declared, "I am of the opinion that when the school children of today are fully grown up fifteen years hence, it may be possible to achieve this goal." He added that during the five months since his arrival in the Islands, the citizens have started living a much simpler life.

Mr. Murata expressed his jubilation over the fact that the Filipinos, in general, are desirous of understanding Japan and its people which, he said, will doubtless go a long way toward attaining the object in view.

Japan Downs 13 U.S. Planes

(Continued From Page 1)

of the Central Reserve Bank notes with the loan granted, but that the loan is required for the sole object of purchasing the Fapi or the Chungking Dollar.

He stated that if the amount of note issue of the Central Reserve Bank were not to be increased, the new loan would not be required, but that the note issue of the bank will necessarily increase as the old Fapi in circulation in Hankow and vicinity will have to be withdrawn, and the new loan will be very useful in maintaining the value of the Central Reserve Bank notes. Mr. Chou stated.

BRITAIN SEEN FACING GRAVE INDIAN CRISIS

(Continued From Page 1)

Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, confirmed today that the central and provincial governments of India have released communists upon their pledge to cooperate, Havas reports from London.

He further informed the House that the National Friend and the New Age, both communistic journals, have been authorized to resume publication.

Reaffirms British Stand

Domei

LISBON, July 31.—Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that there has been no change in the British proposal made by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, regarding the Indian problem, according to a telegram received here from London.

The British Government by all means will stand on the proposal made by Cripps to India, and the demand of the Indian Congress Party for withdrawal of British political power from India is in entire disregard of the Cripps' plan, the Secretary of State for India is reported to have stated.

He also reportedly stated that if Britain conceded to the demand of the Indian Congress Party, the very complicated political system of India would be completely split. Britain has already repeatedly proclaimed that it is ready to permit establishment of an autonomous government by Indians after the current war is over, said Amery, adding the role to be played by India at this critical moment and after the war is very important.

When questioned if the Government had any intention to reopen negotiations with India, the Secretary of State for India replied that the British Government would proceed with its fixed policy without in any way being bothered by the attitude of the Indian Congress Party, the dispatch stated.

WRITER DESCRIBES NAVAL MANEUVERS

Intense Training Given Men to Fit Them for Actual War, Reporter Declares

A member of the Naval Press Corps who witnessed the combined Naval warship and airplane maneuvers which were conducted recently in a certain ocean, dispatched the following details of the intense training to Domei:

Last night, the maneuvers continued until 11:30 p.m. It was so hot that the mercury soared to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Before we had time to sleep, we were awakened at five o'clock by the sound of a trumpet, when the loud-speaker announced the appearance of an "enemy" submarine in a certain strait, orders for full preparation of all the members for attack were issued. The sailors looked happy in their anticipation of meeting the "enemy" ship. With the appearance of the "enemy" ship, I thought the maneuvers might be altered, but Navy people who were not afraid of meeting any kind of "enemy" ships started their maneuvers just as they had previously planned.

At a given signal some planes shot out from the carrier and in a moment disappeared into the clouds. Immediately a command for formation was given out. The fighting spirit of the soldiers was well manifested in their usage of the words of "air raid offensive" instead of using the words "air raid defensive" even in this air raid maneuvers. With no wind the water was particularly calm, glistening under the strong rays of the tropical sun. The clouds were scattered and thinned as far as my eyes could see.

Air Attack Opened

I was thrilled with the anticipation of witnessing the maneuvers which started with an air attack on the warship which I had boarded by a squadron of planes. As soon as they appeared like some small dots over to the left of us, the watch discovered them and the chief gunner's commanding voice sounded throughout the ship. Immediately the high-angle guns and machine-guns began spitting a steady staccato at the planes. One of the planes dropped a bomb 2,000 meters behind us somewhere within 10 meters from the proposed mark. Another bomb went off nearer to the mark, immediately followed by an attack by a large bomber. Under the supposition of being assaulted by poison-gas, the soldiers all put on their gas masks and worked on the deck putting out fire artificially created still with their masks on, they also sent out semaphores. I noticed the alertness of the watchmen during these moments. They kept a constant watch over their specified areas. The fire was successfully put out within ten minutes.

"Exactly at 9:27 a.m. our combat planes went into action. A message was passed on that they were our planes. The vice-commander told us that those planes were the same type of plane which had crushed the two British ships Spitfire and Buffalo. They flew so fast that while we were listening to the vice-commander, they disappeared into the clouds.

"At 9:45 p.m. large sized bombing planes appeared in formation over the horizon toward the right of us. Following the first formation another formation of bombing planes appeared. They looked exactly like the planes we saw flying over Tokyo on January 1 the day of the Military Parade. The ship began firing at those bombing planes as the command was shouted by the commander. When the planes came down to a certain altitude over the ship, the ship began circling to avoid the attack. Some seven or eight bombs were dropped at the mark causing the water to geyser as high as 20 meters above the water surface. The first attack was followed by the severer attack by the second formation. Then they flew higher in perfect formations. Within a few seconds, the two formations came back in another attack from the left, flying at a higher altitude, attacking from both sides this time. The commander glowed with contentment as he witnessed the straight shots of the attackers. The planes, changing their formations and their method of attack continued their heavy bombing till 10:32 a.m.

"Torpedo planes were used also. They are the pride of the Imperial Navy. One torpedo plane after another appeared. In the maneuvers they had been passive but now as they came for us. I must say that my heart was about to stop. Their "brother" planes displayed great exploits off the Malay coast when they sank the Prince of Wales and Repulse, prides of the British Navy, and also in the Coral Sea, where they sent to the bottom an aircraft carried of the Saratoga class and a battleship of the California class. Any battleship of any other country will be likened to candle flame flickering before a storm, when it is met by Japanese torpedo planes.

"From what I had witnessed today, I could not help but feel a surging pride swell up within me. I was told that these maneuvers were at times much more strenuous in character than actual battles. Thus it would be superfluous for me to say that therein must lie the 'strength and power' of the Japanese Imperial Navy."

INDIA CRICKET TEAM WILL MAKE COMEBACK

The second cricket match of the season is scheduled to be held at the Y.C.A.C. grounds in Yokohama on Sunday, August 2, at 10 a.m., according to an announcement by the Y.C.A.C.

The India Cricket Team, which was defeated by the Y.C.A.C. Team in the last match, has now formed a stronger line-up, and a thrilling comeback is promised.

Playing for the Y.C.A.C. are the following members: M. Parsram (captain), P. Lord, F. R. Harriss, H. Schoene, S. G. Bielous, J. Boixo, E. D. Silva, Hans, A Petroff, E. Gordes, L Haum, E. Eymard and C. Fernandes.

The line-up for the India Cricket Team is: H. N. Khoob (captain), K. M. Chainani (vice-captain), Sobhraj Hakumal, T. B. Sukhumal, R. D. Hasrajani, D. I. Mahtani, P. D. Melwani, Hira, P. Gulrajani, H. D. Hakumatrai, Ratanchand, Dewandas, K. V. Narain and M. Kishinchand.

GENERAL IIDA LOOKS TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

(Continued From Page 1)

the Burmese to bear in mind for the construction of Burma for the Burmese. One is that the Burmese must show to the Japanese Forces a far greater cooperative spirit than that which they manifested during the past several months. The other is that the Burmese must replenish their strength fully and speedily.

"There is no need to emphasize the first condition. However, will say that there will be seen neither Asia's rehabilitation nor prosperity in Burma without the ultimate victory of the Japanese Empire in the War of Greater East Asia. It is hoped that the Burmese will fully understand this general situation and firmly believe that not only the Japanese but the Burmese as well are fighting in this war. They must attach the greatest significance to the scoring of perfect victory for our sake, and with this conviction the Burmese are required to show their perfect cooperation with Japan. In classified order, I should now like to refer to the second condition.

Must Have Strength

"In order to realize the development of a race in this world of keen competition, it is essential as anyone can understand to have considerable strength both in national power and in armed forces. The cultivation of a real strength indeed is a fundamental condition toward this end.

"At this junction, the people of Burma should unite in working for Burma with their utmost effort, thereby contributing toward cultivating the strengh of their country.

"In order to bring back the status which prevailed before Burma was involved in the turmoils of war, special exertion is necessary. Furthermore, the condition is such that it must shoulder a great burden for the prosecution of this war.

"I deeply sympathize with the Burmese who are yet to encounter many trying moments in the future, but a strong spirit and a bright prospect can be acquired only when such pains and hardships are conquered. Under the current circumstances, sincere efforts are the only key to construct a Burma for the Burmese. I am placing great expectations on the belief that the people of Burma will strive toward the goal in view with the two important matters above referred to in mind.

As long as the Burmese do not err in their direction, I am ready to render as much help as possible in every field of their activities for the purpose of making them accomplish their objective. In establishing the Executive Organ I have fully respected the spirit of the Burmese and left to them the necessary business of administration as far as possible to allow them to do their own politics. This policy is reflected in the present administrative structure. In the future, too, I intend to lead the situation steadily to the direction what the Burmese are hoping for.

"The Burmese should rely upon the faith of Japan and the Japanese Forces and go straight to a far brighter goal with an easy mind."

NANKING GIVES RULES ON DAMAGED NOTES

Central Reserve Bank Issues Regulation for Exchange Of New Ones

Detailed regulations governing the exchange of damaged notes for new ones were issued recently by the Central Reserve Bank which now started exchanging damaged notes at 9 a.m. every day, according to the Shanghai Evening Post, based on a Domei report.

Regulations were listed as follows:

1.—Damaged notes with signatures and numbers intact may be changed into new notes if damage does not exceed one quarter of the torn note.

2.—Notes which have lost more than one quarter of their size may be exchanged at half the face value if signatures and numbers are intact.

3.—Notes which have lost more than half their size will not be accepted for exchange.

4.—Notes damaged by fire or water which still bear signatures and numbers will be accepted for exchange if complying with Rules 1 and 2.

5.—Notes intentionally marred by scribbling or personal chops will not be accepted for exchange, even though signatures and numbers are distinct.

6.—Patched up notes will not be accepted for exchange.

CHINA TO SHOW EXHIBITS AT HSINKING EXPOSITION

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 1.—The Ministry of Industry has issued a circular order to the chambers of commerce and leading factories and corporations in various parts of the country, instructing them to report at once to the Ministry the names of the leading native products in their respective areas.

This step is taken in order to facilitate the collection of specimens of outstanding Chinese products, which will be sent to Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, for display at the Greater East Asia Reconstruction Exposition scheduled to be held there on August 10.

The Shanghai office of the Ministry of Industry has also been instructed to collect exhibits in Shanghai and the neighboring areas for participation in the exposition.

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It is with deep regret and sincere sorrow that the musical world has received the news of the death on May 20th, 1942 of Dr. Paul Felix Weingartner, one of the finest of outstanding contemporary conductors and a faithful mentor and friend of Columbia.
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SYMPHONY NO. 8	Masterworks Set No. 258	(Nos. J. 8669-8671)	Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra
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SIGNIFICANT MUSIC PROGRAM IS GIVEN

Times of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Is Theme of Performance

"Music of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" was the most significant item on a grand musical program which was given four performances during the last days of the month at the Yuraku Theater, by the music department of the Toho Film Company.

Mobilizing all its available musical resources, including a symphonic orchestra of 50 players, two bands of good dance orchestra size, a chorus, a vocal quartet, five conductors, and a parade of pretty singers, all of them first rank screen stars, the Toho company devoted its musical festival chiefly to the purpose of presenting the results thus far achieved in the creation of the new music of East Asia.

Musically, the most significant work heard on the occasion was a "New Japanese Suite" by Koscak Yamada, played under the composer's baton. Originally based on Mr. Yamada's screen music for a Japanese cultural film titled "Working Hands" which was made a few years ago under the direction of the German film producer, Dr. Richard Angst, this suite takes most of its musical substance from the classical koto music and popular vocal pieces of ancient Japanese days. As all works are from this composer's pen, it reveals superior skill in the adaption of the Japanese tunes to Western harmony, and thorough mastership in the art of orchestration, although only a small sized orchestra with single-cast wind instruments and a minimum of percussions is used.

While this "Japanese Suite" points a way for the future development of Japanese music—the way which Koscak Yamada has thus far successfully pursued in his past works culminating in his recent opera "Yoake"—obviously very much has still to be done in exploring and exploiting the musical properties of the other countries of the Greater East Asia Sphere. At least none of the other works played on this program left yet any positive impression beyond the scope of a mere exoticism.

Melodies of the Orochons (Manchoukuo), Central China, Laos (French Indo-China), and New Guinea were combined in an "Oriental Suite" in four movements, by Fumio Hayasaka. The last number was a "Southern Fantasy" by Seiichi Suzuki, opening with a choral piece, "Yoake" (Dawn), followed by a dance, "Balinese Nights," and a song, "Ambon no Heitai-San," and closing with a kind of a symphonic choral finale. Each of the two works was played under its composer's direction.

The rest of the program was mainly built around the appearances of several of the Toho Film Company's most popular screen stars, each being presented in several of her favorite songs, mostly theme songs of Toho pictures of recent years. While the ability to sing has now more or less become a necessary item among the qualifications of a film actress, some of the songstresses presented showed themselves in the possession of vocal and musical abilities definitely above those minimum requirements.

This applies in particular to Miss Hamako Watanabe, who acquired the foundation for her success as a singer of phonograph record hits in the course of a thorough musical education in one of Tokyo's larger music schools; and to Miss Yukiko Todoroki and Miss Yoshiko Kusabue, who had both many years of musical training and experience when they were stars of the vocal troupe of the Takarazuka Girls Opera. It was the singing of those three which was artistically outstanding.

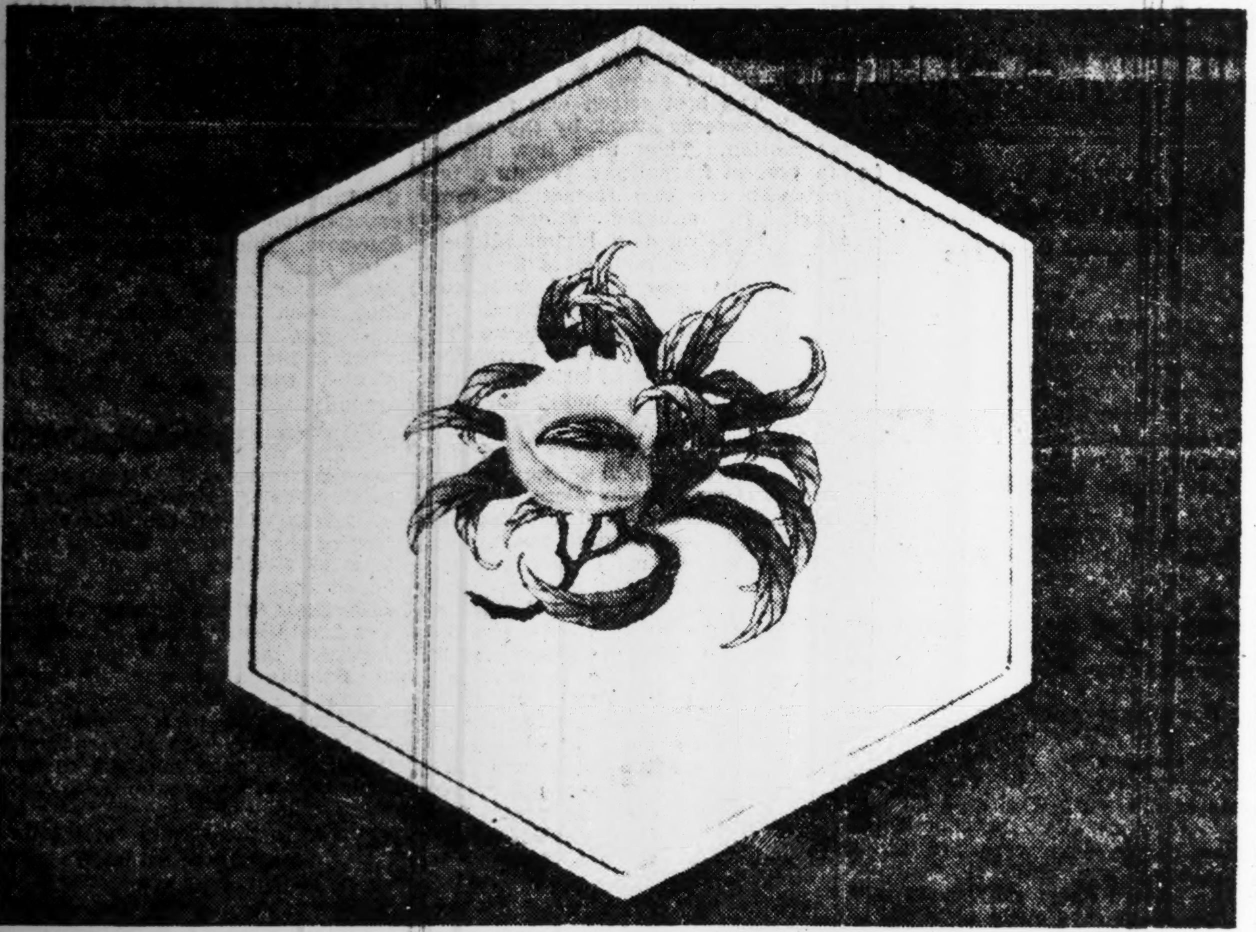
Great success was also scored by Furukawa Roppa, Japan's No. 1 comedian and besides a dramatic actor of great impressiveness, who revealed another side of his versatile talent when he imitated several well-known Japanese singers in their most popular vocal numbers. Much applauded were also the songs offered by Miss Hideko Takamine, Miss Harue Wakahara, and Miss Hisako Yamane, all of whom have achieved fame on the Japanese silver screen.

An additional attraction was the solo appearance of Miss Yaeko Kaitani, who offered a dance interpretation of "In the Village" from the "Caucasian Sketches," which has been her show piece ever since her production of this ballet at the Kabuki Theater, a few years ago, in Michio Ito's choreographic arrangement. For her current presentation, which marked her first re-appearance on the stage after a long interval, Miss Kaitani had stripped this dance of many of its former superficial embellishments, doing away with the group of attending maidens and other decorative by-work.

This time, Miss Kaitani relied solely on such stage effects as could be drawn from her rather simplified costume, and for the rest on her own stage ability. The result was a considerable plus in genuine terpsichorean expressiveness.

Other numbers rounding off the program were a suite of Japanese songs of the Meiji Era, performed by the Tokyo Chorus Society, and arranged and directed by Ryoichi Hattori; and a "Blue Danube Rhapsody," arranged and directed by Seiichi Suzuki. The program drew four times capacity audience to the Yuraku Theater.

Decorative Plate



By ROKUBEI KIYOMIZU V. (1877-)
Owned by Shotaro Shimomura, Esq., Kyoto

This hexagonal plate with a design of peaches has an elegant beauty typical of the work of the fifth Rokubei, who learned ceramic art from his father and painting from Bairei Kono. The Kiyomizu family has been famous for generations, and the present Rokubei is one of the representative figures of Kyoto ceramic circles. He is a member of the Imperial Academy of Art. (Material: Porcelain. Size: Length, 39.0 cm. Breadth, 34.2 cm.)

Japan's Fireworks Display

Most Famed of All Shows Is Kawabiraki

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

The rare charm of the fireworks that shoot up high in the air and flourish for just one moment is certainly the most glorious fantasy of mid-summer. The idea of spending several hundred yen on a squib whose life is only a split second is characteristic of the Japanese who calmly accept the transitory fate of all things beautiful. Firework displays take place usually on the water-front; the most famed of all such shows is the Kawa-biraki which falls customarily on the 20th of July or on a Saturday thereabout. The Kawa-biraki in the Tokugawa period meant the opening of the River Sumida for a certain period tor public pleasure boat-riding. In those days the Sumida was the most fashionable amusement center on mid-summer nights, and during the open period fireworks were shot up in lavish quantities.

Kawa-biraki literary means "river opening" and probably meant originally the opening of the fishing season for the angling public. Now of course it is synonymous with the firework displays on the River Sumida held annually in late July. Kawa-biraki in this sense originated about two hundred years ago, in 1733, on the 28th of the Fifth Month by lunar calendar. In the earlier days Kawa-biraki referred not only to the opening day but also to the whole length of the period during which crowds thronged to the neighborhood of the Ryogoku Bridge in search of cool air and thrills of viewing shooting fires and the magnificent visions they created. According to old accounts the period of yusuzumi (or enjoying the evening cool) on the Sumida came to an end on the 28th of the Eighth Month.

Look! the swarms of people.
Were it not for the pleasure-boats,
Where would they breathe
A breath of cool air?

So runs a popular verse. During the early years of the 19th century when the Tokugawa bourgeoisie had reached the height of prosperity and developed an elaborate art of gay living, mobs of people nightly thronged to the river. Countless boats lighted with strings of paper lanterns, pleasure riders enjoying an alfresco dinner in the company of pretty geisha who added to the merriment with music and dance and romance, and fancy fireworks spreading flowers and palaces of light against the darkened sky—all this panorama is now a thing of the past. Yes, firework displays are held every summer—except in these war-time years—, but they have not the glory of the overripened Yedo boureoisie. Since the early years of Meiji Kawa-biraki fireworks are shot only one evening and not for three months as in the old days.

In the flowering days of Ryogoku fireworks, two merchants were appointed as pleasure-ground supervisors on the Sumida. They were Kagiya-Yahei and Tamaya-Ichirobei, and they both contracted to undertake the exclusive management of the fireworks. Thus they held virtual monopoly of the firework trade. Now the Tamaya family has gone out of business, but Kagiya still continues in the trade, and deservedly too, for it was one of the Kagiya ancestors that in 1659 invented the first display firework in Japan.

The history of fireworks is as old as the oldest world empire. Ancient Greeks and Romans as well as Indians and Persians were acquainted with fireworks of a sort, but these properly belonged to the category of torches and flares. Fireworks in the modern sense are a product of the late 13th century. Invented in Florence, it soon spread over Europe and was brought to Japan together with firearms by the Portuguese in the early 1540's. The famed Japanese fireworks for display, however, did not come into being, as already told, until 1659.

It is idle to claim, as is sometimes done, pyrotechnical ingenuity as exclusively Oriental or Japanese. For the history of fireworks in Europe is as full of merits as that in China or in Japan. It may be admitted, however, that, because pyrotechnics is an art in which handwork maintains superiority over mechanical work, Japanese manual dexterity has caused general excellence in the pyrotechnical products. Ironically enough, the Fourth-of-July firecrackers that constitute such a menace to traffic and public order in the United States have been largely "Made-in-Japan."

Japanese fireworks may be divided into two kinds: those for daytime use and those for night-time use. The daytime kind includes those which are shot for their series of explosive noises and those which spread out in the sky balloons of various shapes and colors. The night fireworks range from simple children's playthings to lavish set-pieces that may represent chrysanthemums and peonies, Kegon Waterfall, Osaka Castle or even Taj Mahal. Roman candles and star-mine fireworks are also included in the nightly variety.

The Ka-si-yawa, a collection of essays by Matsuura Seizan, tells of the extravagance of contemporary fireworks. The Matsuuras were the feudal lord of Hirado, the only port town open to foreign trade during the Tokugawa period. We may assume that Hirado residents were more familiar than natives of other towns with the latest in European inventions and institutions. Lord Seizan, after retirement, began writing essays in 1821 on anecdotes of feudal dignitaries, stories of adventure, tales of foreign lands, etc. And he has this to say on fireworks:

"The townsmen of Hirado seem to think that their fireworks are magnificent. As a matter of fact, they are a mere child's play compared with the fireworks of other towns. Indeed in amusement facilities our town is second to none, but in this branch alone we lag far behind. I have heard the report of a firework display sponsored by some wealthy farmers of Sagami Province. It consisted of images of hunting scenes at the foot of Mt. Fuji, of a Daimyo procession and gay quarters, and so on. In representing a hunting scene, a setpiece was shot up which showed tall pine trees, rising sun and a mountain with figures of men and beasts moving about at its foot."

This quotation from one of the most reliable sources of information on the happenings in the early 19th century by a distinguished contemporary is an eloquent testimony to the glory of the mid-summer night's fiery pastime as indulged in by the leisured classes of Tokugawa townsmen.

WAR PICTURES DISPLAYED

Works of Japanese Artists Shown At Takashimaya Store

Backed by the War Ministry, the Military Fine Art Association is holding for eight days, beginning on August 1, an exhibition at the local Takashimaya Department Store of Japanese pictures, oil paintings and water colors showing military activities of Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, states Domei.

Well-known Japanese artists who have returned from the Southern Regions have submitted their works for exhibit.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:45 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for Workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10 a.m.

Sunday
— Morning —

6:30 Morning Talk, "The Construction of Racial Power," by Dr. Yoshio Furuya; Recital of Patriotic Poems by Noburo Nakamura.
7:00 Time; News; Music: "Choral Overture" (Bach) and Piano solo, "Overture and Fuga" (Bach).
8:00 Home Gardening Hour: "The Garden Radish," by Tomosaburo Ohta.
8:00 Records of Victories (Phonofilm 33rd Edition).
9:00 Nippon Broadcasting Wind Music Band. Conducted by Itsuro Hattori.
10:00 Last Week's Events (Phonofilm).

— Afternoon —

12:30 Toho Orchestra: Opera, "Le Calife de Bagdad"—Overture; Opera "Tales of Hoffmann" (Offenbach) and "Skaters' Waltz" (Waldteufel).
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
3:30 Baseball Matches, Relayed From Korakuen Stadium.
5:50 The Day's Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: Drama "A Communication Corps in the Jungle." by Masao Tomoda and others.
6:30 Chamber Music: "Serenade for Flute, Violin and Viola in D Major" (Beethoven).
7:30 The Week's War Situation.
8:00 Radio Variety: Rakugo Telling, by Kimba Sanyutei; Gidayu Music: Samurai Story Telling, by Hakkaku Oshima; (9:00) News; Koto Music by Michio Miyagi; Popular Songs and Orchestra, by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, conducted by Junichi Hosokawa: "Following Cool Winds."
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF P.I. IS DISCUSSED

Role Played by Spanish and American Missionaries Had Great Political Significance

In his contribution to the July issue of the "Riso," a popular Japanese monthly, Yasuo Mizoguchi deals closely with the missionary work in the Philippine Islands, the substance of which reads to the following effect:

The missionary work in the Philippines may be traced back to the days when the islands were Spanish colonies. On March 16, 1521, Ferdinand Magellan, a famous Spanish explorer, discovered the Island of Samar, landing on an isle in its vicinity on the following day.

Two weeks later, on March 31 which incidentally was Easter Sunday, Magellan and his party solemnly observed an Easter ceremony with the Filipinos, singing "Ave Maria" beside a simple wooden Cross which they erected atop a small hill facing the sea. Thus, the island was rechristened San Lazaro, and was formally declared a Spanish territory.

Real Spanish Exploiter

The man who really exploited this newly acquired colony, however, was Legaspi. He reached San Lazaro via Cebu on April 27, 1565, but on arrival, Rajah Tupas and his men offered a stiff resistance so that Legaspi was obliged to resort to force of arms, setting the village on fire. Later, he built a church and dedicated it to the image of Jesus Christ which his men found among the charred remains in the village.

Legaspi proceeded with his adventure and reached Manila in June, 1571, but here too, he found that Rajah Soliman and his men were hostile toward the unexpected intruders. A battle followed and Manila was likewise burned to the ground.

Mohammedanism, in the meantime, was first introduced to Sulu Island in the Philippines in 1380, and was subsequently spread to Mindanao in 1475 and to Mindoro, Bataangas and the vicinity of Manila Bay in 1521. At the time of Legaspi's invasion of Manila, therefore, the majority of the inhabitants were Muslims so that the battle proved to be the "Waterloo" between Christianity and Mohammedanism in the Philippines.

Priesthood Offered

In later years, the Spaniards, in order to popularize Christianity among the Filipinos, adopted a system whereby it was made possible for a Filipino to become a priest and given a qualification to join the Missionary Group provided he completes a course of theology.

Despite this and many other measures taken to propagate Christianity, the sentiment of the Filipinos against the Spanish missionaries aggravated and during the revolution of 1898, no less than 40 Spanish missionaries were ruthlessly murdered while 300 others were imprisoned. These prisoners were unable to gain freedom until the Islands were placed under American rule.

The characteristic of Christianity during the 19th century was the fact that noted figures advocating independence were created among the Filipino Christians. This was not simply out of their sense of resistance against the Spanish domination, but the trend of liberalism and of constructing a modern Power prevalent in Europe at that time, served to go a long way toward giving rise to such movements among the Filipinos.

Influence of Liberalism

When various nations in Europe secured their independence, a group of Liberals demanding for the people's rights, in 1812, gained power and a liberal constitutional politics was introduced in Spain. This had a considerable bearing on the island inhabitants, but when regality was restored in Spain in 1814 and these Liberals were put out of existence, the era of high-tension administration once again returned to the Philippines.

With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the progressive idea of Europe came to be known in the Orient with the result that liberalism again reigned supreme in the Philippines, causing a revolution at Cavite in 1872. Among the leaders of this revolutionary movement were included Jose Burgos, Jacinto Zamora and Gomez, all Filipino priests who were later executed.

Pressure to Bear

Since the outbreak of the revolution, the Spanish Government increased its pressure on the Filipinos, so that many racial movements became lively among the island inhabitants, resulting in the formation of the Hispano-Filipina League which had such a well-known member as Dr. Jose Rizal. Dr. Rizal, a noted Christian, spent many years abroad in trying to emancipate his fellow countrymen and returned to the Philippines in 1892, organizing a body known as the Liga Filipina on his return. But he was captured soon afterward and was sentenced to death.

The peculiarity of American missionary work belies in its policy of disestablishment. Generally speaking, the cultural campaigns of the civilians are much more influential than those undertaken by the Government in most cases, and consequently, it can be concluded that the disestablishment policy might be more effective in carrying out the missionary work.

Due to such circumstances, America abstained from bringing pressure to bear upon the churches of Spanish interest even after the Philippines was ceded in 1896. Instead of directing the missionary work toward changing the Catholic followers to Protestants, efforts were centered on Pagans and Muslims living in the northern part of Luzon.

Coercive Policy

The missionary work of the Spanish priests was based on force of arms and authority, but that of the Americans was the ideological weapon. In other words, the American approached the Filipinos with democracy and liberalism so that it was very tempting.

The Filipinos despised the American people at first because the latter betrayed General Amilo Aguinaldo while he was fighting for the independence of the Philippines, but the younger sets were eventually Americanized, the fact which gave a firm foot-hold for missionary works in the islands.

But it would be a grave mistake to presume that the Americans really approached the Filipinos with freedom and equality; on the contrary, imperialistic policy was taken politically, economically and militarily. True, there was a Filipino Congress, but it was absolutely powerless when it came to the important problems. The administration of President Manuel L. Quezon was subject to supervision of an American High Commissioner, which indicates that the actual power of administering the Philippines was in the hands of the Americans.

Indigenous Christianity

One fact that cannot be overlooked in connection with Christianity in the islands under American rule is the existence of Aglipayanos-Iglesia independente de las Islas Filipinas, which is the Filipinos' own Christianity and which has approximately five million devotees. This was founded by a farmer's son, Gregorio Aglipay who, at the age of sixteen, was imprisoned by the Spanish authorities together with his father.

When he was released, he studied theology and became a Catholic priest in 1889. When General Aguinaldo rose in revolt against the Spanish rule, Aglipay was sent to the rebel's barracks as an emissary by the Archbishop, but because of his hatred toward Spaniards, the turned around and sided with General Aguinaldo.

He became a chaplain in October, 1889, and continued to offer resistance against the Americans even after the Spanish army was conquered, but when Aguinaldo was captured in March, 1901, he finally surrendered. When one of his comrades organized an independent church in the Philippines in the following year, Aglipay was unanimously elected to head this newly created organization.

Delighted by New Surroundings

A party of young Japanese girls from Tokyo have just arrived in Macassar, Celebes, where summer lasts throughout the year. Everything is "Wonderful!" to them. They strolled along the palmy beach, smelling the strange flowers and listening to the peculiar notes of the birds. When they found that a parrot could be bought for 50 sen they were hardly able to suppress their surprise at the cheap price. The girls have been selected from among those serving at the Government offices in Tokyo and are to help the administrative work of the Japanese Military Authorities in the island.

YANG OUTLINES PLAN FOR HUPEH PROVINCE

New Chairman Promises Stronger Rule to Bring Happiness, Peace to Chinese

C.P.S.

HANKOW, August 1.—The administrative policy of the Hupeh Provincial Government was outlined by General Yang Kuei-i, the new chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, in an interview with a group of Chinese and Japanese journalists recently.

General Yang declared that he would perform his duties as chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Peace Preservation Commander for Hupeh in close cooperation with the local Japanese authorities.

The administrative policy of the Hupeh Provincial Government, General Yang added, will be based on the following principles:

(1) Local peace and order will be strictly maintained.

(2) Officialdom in Hupeh will be strengthened, so that a system of honest Government will be enforced. As already pointed out by President Wang Ching-wei, unless honest Government is enforced, it will be impossible to regenerate the Chinese nation, nor will China be able to shoulder her share of the responsibility for the defense of East Asia.

(3) The burden of the people in Hupeh will be lightened as far as possible, through the readjustment of taxes. Irregular practices in the collection of taxes will be completely stamped out.

(4) The economic conditions in Hupeh will be ameliorated through the increase of production and development of commerce and industry. The conditions of demand and supply of commodities will also be readjusted, so as to improve the people's livelihood and stabilize the situation in the rear. This is absolutely necessary during the Greater East Asia War.

(5) The New Citizens' Movement inaugurated and sponsored by President Wang will be energetically promoted in Hupeh Province. This movement is, in fact, part of the East Asia League Movement.

The above-mentioned points, General Yang said represent the main principles for the administration of Hupeh Province. He added that details of the administrative policy of the Hupeh Provincial Government will be worked out in the light of local requirements and conditions.

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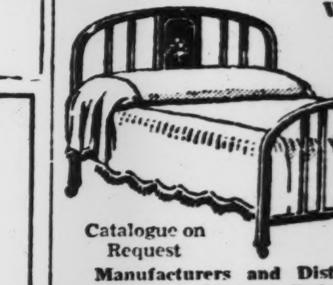

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T. FUKAMI Mgr

CHARGES FOR LIGHTS TO BE STANDARDIZED

New Tariffs Will Go Into Effect Throughout Country Beginning October 1

AVERAGE REDUCTION SEEN

Power Consumption for Households With Four Lamps or Less Is to Be Specified

In the wake of the consolidation of electric power transmission recently effected, the Government has decided to standardize electric light charges throughout the country according to a new tariff which will take effect on October 1, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

The standardization of lighting charges has been prompted by the need for rectifying the irregular tariffs that were adopted many years ago when power generation exceeded actual requirements in cities and rural districts alike.

Some households, says the paper, are paying fixed charges for electric lights up to a certain limit, regardless of whether their consumption reaches the limit or not. According to the new tariff, however, a specified volume of power shall be allowed for consumption for each household equipped with four lamps.

It is understood that the new tariff will be maintained at a reasonable level as compared with the rate hitherto charged by the power transmission companies in the country. Although a slight advance is seen in the new charges as compared with those existing in the cities so far, the country-wide average shows a noticeable reduction. The power transmission companies are not hopeful of increase in their revenues as a result of this move.

Outline Given

The Chugai Shogyo gives an outline of the new tariff as follows:

1. Ordinary electric light charges shall be standardized throughout the country according to the following tariff:

(A) Specific Consumption.

(i) Basic Charges: ¥0.10 per lamp per month.

(ii) Power Charges: ¥0.12 per k.w.h.

Lower rates than those charged so far shall be temporarily fixed for those living in the districts mentioned below:

Sendai, Niigata, Tokyo, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

(B) Fixed Charges.

The country-wide variety of charges shall be temporarily classified into the following five items after studying the tariffs now in practice (for night illumination, excluding rentals of indoor equipments):

Fixed Charges
(In Sen per Month)

Candle power	No. 1 class	No. 2 class	No. 3 class	No. 4 class	No. 5 class
5	35	40	45	50	55
10	45	50	55	60	65
15	55	60	65	70	75
25	75	80	85	90	95
40	95	100	103	110	115
60	125	130	135	140	145
100	185	190	193	200	203

N.B.—1 candle power is equivalent to 10 lumens.

Transmission of power for ordinary electric lights shall be charged according to the volume of consumption, but for each household equipped with four lamps or less power for a specific consumption shall be allowed.

2. For large electric lights, for lamps for temporary installation, street lamps, agricultural-use lamps and other descriptions of lamps not in common use, charges shall be fixed on the basis of tariffs for ordinary lights after taking into consideration local circumstances.

3. Charges for families deserving public aid shall be either reduced or exempted according to the standardized rules for the various power transmission companies.

4. Rentals for indoor equipments, meters, etc. shall be fixed according to the expenditures actually needed and shall be preferentially standardized through the various power transmission companies.

NEW BICYCLE COMPANY IS FORMED IN CHOSEN

Corporation to Trade With Kwantung Province—Seeks to Be Self-Sufficient

After repeated negotiations in Tokyo, the representatives of the Bicycle Delivery Control Guild for Chosen and the Chosen Industrial Guild have won over the Central Bicycle Federation to approve the formation of a large bicycle manufacturing company in Chosen, with an end to create an autarchy of bicycles in the peninsula, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

The promoters concerned have already filed a relative application with the Government-General of Chosen for the formation of the new company capitalized at ¥4,000,000, according to the paper. It is said that the new company will start with the production of frames, gears and handles and will continually import minor parts from Japan Proper through the agency of the Central Bicycle Federation.

The paper adds that the Bicycle Sales Corporation has been organized for trade in Kwantung Province and that the production of bicycles is going on smoothly in this province with bright prospects of greeting an era of self-sufficiency of supplies in this province, instead of continually relying on supplies from Japan Proper.

For Exterior and Interior Decoration

Thanks to the traditional skill and craftsmanship of the Japanese people, and the abundance of clay and stone, Japan is world famous for the production of earthenware articles and garden decorations. The above photo shows a sectional view of sundry earthenware goods awaiting buyers who delight in these products to decorate either the interiors or exteriors of their homes.

SERIOUS INFLATION IS FACING AMERICA

War Expenses Mount Rapidly—Congressmen Mostly Against Further Taxation

Notwithstanding all her enormous national wealth, the United States is threatened with inflation at no distant date due to the rapid increase in her war expenditures, amounting to $160,000,000 a day at present, expected to reach $200,000,000 at the end of the current year, and threatening to exceed $77,000,000,000 in total for the 12 months ending June, 1943, says Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires.

Of the enormous amount, more than one-half is to be expended on various matters having direct bearings on America's military operations on various war fronts.

Expenditures are fast reaching the maximum disbursing capacity of the Washington Government. Unless there appears a sudden change in the situation, the national expenditures of the United States during 1943-44 will reach $100,000,000,000 at least. Taking into account the fact that an enormous disbursement is required for the expansion of her productive power, we can easily see, says the Domei correspondent, that the expenditures are quickly approaching the maximum disbursing capacity of the Washington Government.

The increase in the actual disbursement by the Washington Government is showing a steady fall of late. For instance, the expenditure for April last was larger than that of the previous month by 13 per cent, while the expenditure for May last was larger than that of the previous month by 10 per cent, whereas the expenditure for June last was larger than that of the previous month by 6.3 per cent only. In view of the steady fall in the rate of increase of the national expenditures, most veteran financiers of the United States are beginning to worry themselves about the practicability of the gigantic plan established by the Washington Government for execution of the present Great War.

Gigantic Difficulties

The financial authorities of Roosevelt's regime are now in the blue, in the face of the gigantic difficulties lying in their path. Should they fail to carry out the plan they have established, there is no avoiding a country-wide inflation. But, should they try to execute the gigantic plan by means of the revenue from taxation, all the citizens of the United Country must be requested to pay an enormous amount of taxes as they had never expected to pay.

National loans are soon expected to reach $20,000,000,000. The masses of the American people, in spite of the great national crisis they are facing, are reluctant to pay high taxes. For instance, the bill recently submitted to Congress involving a raise of taxation by $8,700,000,000 is becoming an object of hot discussion among Congressmen, who are mostly against any further raise of taxation after the already sanctioned, for an increase of tax-revenue by $5,300,000,000.

The deficiency in revenue amounting to $53,000,000,000 for the 12 months ending June must be covered by national bond issues. It goes without saying that the increase of bond issues will result in a corresponding increase of the purchasing power of the American citizens at large, which in its turn will bring about inflation of a serious nature, unless some drastic measures are taken to restore the greater portion of income from the pockets of the masses of the United States.

The amount of the national loan issues by the Washington Government has already exceeded $80,000,000,000. This is still rapidly growing larger. Under the present circumstances, where the tax revenue of the Washington Government covers only 30 per cent of the national expenditures, the total amount of bond issues in the United States is expected to reach $200,000,000,000 soon.

The United States now finds itself in need of an infinite amount of money for the execution of its military operations against the Axis Powers, its actual economic conditions, however, strongly demand a considerable reduction in its national expenditures. Thus, the United States now stands in a very dangerous position.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.7	— .40
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.0	Same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.4	— .60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

SPHERE AUTO FUELS WILL BE AUTARCHIC

Commission to Investigate Measures—Control Body Drafts Policy for E. Asia

Establishment of a special commission for the investigation of effective measures to secure self-sufficiency of motor car fuels in Greater East Asia is under consideration among various parties concerned with a view to placing the motor car industry of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on an unshakable foundation, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

In this connection, the Automobile Control Association, on the basis of results of a recent meeting held among all parties concerned, including the representatives of the Association, the Imperial Army and Navy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Planning Board, the Railways Ministry, the Home Office, and several companies engaged in the sales of automobile fuels, has drafted the "Principles of the Motor Car Fuel Policy," the gist of which reads in effect as follows:

1. Plans of transportation by car in all regions of Greater East Asia.
2. Serviceability of motor cars for various transportation needs.
3. How to secure the supply of facilities.
4. Resources of automobile fuels in Greater East Asia and availability of such resources for immediate use.
5. Plans for distribution of various automobile fuels over different regions of Greater East Asia.
6. Durability of various automobiles now in use in various regions of Greater East Asia.
7. Plans for the supply of motor cars.
8. Possible number of motor cars for military purposes.
9. Plans of automobile production.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

cargo of precious trinkets made of gold and jewels.

20 Years in Office

For over 20 years Okitsugu had held the uncrowned office of Japan's dictator. Such good fortune was not to last for ever. Nemesis came at last. First it took the form of public opinion, which, apparently wafted from nowhere, gathered momentum and descended with the full force of a hurricane upon Tanuma and his kind. About this time a dreadful series of natural calamities fell on the land and reduced the people everywhere to the hardest straits, and they were known in history as "the calamities of Tenmei era," which synchronized with the heyday of Okitsugu's prosperity. Therefore it was written that the gods themselves were wroth against the Tanuma tyrannies.

(To Be Continued)

CONTINUED RALLY SEEN ON EXCHANGE

O.S.K., Nichiro Fishery and Others Gain in Long-Term Section

The month of August opened calm and quiet on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday because of the lack of assurance on the part of general traders, with the large volume of dealings in June needing liquidation toward the end of this month.

In the long-term section, some of the listed wares continued to rally. For example, O.S.K. rose ¥1.50, Nichiro Fishery ¥1.10 and Nissan Chemical ¥1.00. Taken as a whole, the market was a shade weaker as compared with Friday.

The short-term section was noticeably sluggish, and the quotations of the key wares turned easier.

The spot market was featureless barring the fractional gains scored by a few wares.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥133.70, N.Y.K. ¥108.30, its new ¥93.00, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.70, its new ¥101.40, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.10 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.40.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos		Sept	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	...		70.5	70.9
Do. new (25)	40.7		41.2	41.4
Kanebo Spin (50)	153.4		154.5	154.2
Do. new (25)	101.2	d1.6	102.1	103.3
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	90.2		90.5	90.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	46.9	u .4	47.2	47.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.9	d .1	109.8	109.6
Do. new (37½)	94.3		94.6	95.2
O. S. K. (50)	98.2	u1.4	98.5	99.5
Ishikawajima S B (50)	83.5		84.3	84.1
Do. new (25)	55.1	u .1	55.4	55.8
Uraga Dock (50)	87.0	u .7	87.9	88.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.7	u .6	85.0	86.0
Hitachi Works (50)	76.5	d .4		75.9
Third Section				
S M R (50)	72.3		73.0	74.3
Do. new			39.0	49.4
Japan Auto Ind	72.9		72.9	73.0
Ikegai Auto Ind	64.3		65.1	66.0
Toyo Ball Bearing	91.0	u .8	89.3	89.9
Japan Nickel	46.8		46.7	46.9
Kotobuki Heavy Ind			63.3	63.8
Japan Piston Ring	80.1		80.7	81.5
Furukawa Industry	139.0		95.9	95.7
Mitsubishi Machinery	139.8	u .1	140.4	141.0
Japan Fat	68.2	u .6	68.1	67.0
Japan Soda	42.4	u .6	42.4	43.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
Second 5%	107.45	107.45	107.45	107.45
First 4%	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.0	134.0	133.7	133.7
N. Y. K., old	108.9	109.0	108.3	108.3
N. Y. K., new	93.6	93.6	93.0	93.0
Kanebo Spin	...	152.5	151.6	151.7
Do. new	101.3	101.7	101.1	101.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.1	90.4	90.1	90.1
Osaka Stock, new	72.1	72.8	72.1	72.4
Japan Steel Tube	69.0	69.2	68.0	68.4
Japan Oil	77.1	77.9	77.1	77.1
S. M. Railway	72.6	72.5	72.5	72.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.8	84.8	84.5	84.8
Hitachi Works	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.8
Japan Mining	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.7
Manchuria Ind	58.0	57.9	57.8	

AUTO OUTPUT TO INCREASE

Authorities Working on Plan in View of Big Demand From South

With a view to securing satisfactory distribution of motor vehicles in the Southern Regions, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is working on a detailed plan for the multiplication of Japan's motor vehicle production capacity, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

In view especially of the prospective increase in the demand for 'Made-in-Japan' vehicles in the Japanese-occupied areas in the South as well as in Thailand and French Indo-China from next year onwards, the competent authorities are now conducting investigations into the actual state of motor traffic in these areas with special reference to similar demands in Japan Proper, Manchoukuo and China.

It is predicted by the paper that Japan's motor car industry is thus likely to assume tremendous proportions in the future.

SHIPBUILDING HEAD'S CAPABILITIES GIVEN

Business Career of Kiyoshi Goko Is Surveyed by Economic Journal

"It was in February last year that Kiyoshi Goko assumed the presidency of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Company," begins an article in the July 11, issue of the Diamond, one of the leading economic journals in Japan, surveying his business career and at the same time commenting upon his rare capabilities.

The article runs in gist as follows:

"For about 10 months following his assumption of the presidency of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Company, Mr. Goko performed his duties under Koshiro Shiba, honorary president of the same interest. Later on, however, Mr. Shiba severed his connections subsequent to his assumption of presidency of the Shipbuilding Control Association, and from then onward Mr. Goko controlled the enormous business of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Company.

"Taken as a whole, Mr. Goko is by nature broadminded in most of his undertakings. It was in April, 1934 that he became managing director of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Company. Predicting the shifting phase of the heavy industries in the country, he was a prominent figure in the company and worked with unusual zeal for the healthy development of the enterprise, himself contented with the post of a junior to the President for a good many years.

Dignified and Reticent

"Ever since he assumed the presidency early last year, Mr. Goko has regained his physical vigor, and nothing has deterred him from an onerous job. In appearance, he is dignified as he is reticent. Yet his observant manners seem to have won for him the affection of his subordinates. He is looked on as a well-chosen successor to Mr. Shiba.

"Mr. Goko was born in 1882 in the town of Mizusawa, Iwate Prefecture. Formerly his family belonged to the old feudal lord of Mizusawa Clan. Due, however, to the menial position his father had held in the same clan, Mr. Goko fairly tasted the bitters of his domestic life during his childhood. On the impetus of his natural ambition combined with his industrial outlook, he studied in a local middle school and the First High School in Tokyo, and it was in 1908 that he graduated from the Law Department of the Imperial University, Tokyo and entered the service of the Mitsubishi Interest the same year.

"Gaining access to the late Count Shimpei Goto, considering his humble birth, Mr. Goko owes much of his vigor and perseverance to the influence of the late statesman. It is recalled that he had once come to a matter of difference with one of his colleagues in the company, and tendered his resignation on the spot. He gave up the idea of quitting, perhaps, only through the earnest persuasion of his seniors.

Manages Hankow Office

"Later Mr. Goko was transferred to the post of manager of Mitsubishi's Hankow office. There he had many chances to talk over the problem of Greater East Asia in company with Mitsumasa Yonai, later Premier and Admiral, and Seishiro Itagaki, later War Minister and General, both of whom are time-honored friends of his and sharing in common humble beginnings.

"In 1942, Mr. Goko went on a tour of inspection to Europe and America. Upon his arrival back in Japan, he became assistant superintendent for the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard in Kobe, and later manager of the Business Department of the then Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company. Again, he took up the post of managing director of the Mitsubishi Airplane Manufacturing Company. In 1939 this company was amalgamated with the Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial Company and thenceforth he focussed his energies for the healthy development of this company.

"The shipbuilding enterprise of the Mitsubishi Interest has now taken gigantic proportions, whereas its foundation has been firmly established; thanks to the 60 years' history of this company which enables its workers to turn out articles such as boilers, machines of all description and parts as well as vessels of unparalleled merit.

"In view of the heavier responsibility to be shouldered by him in parallel with the ever-increasing need of ship bottoms, we may reasonably look upon Mr. Goko as the foremost leader of our shipbuilding industries."

Bill Clearings

August 1
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	445.655	259.513
Balance	39.889	22.856

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Magazine Review of Tobacco Supply Situation In Greater East Asia Reveals Bright Prospects

(Continued from Saturday)

Conditions of the tobacco industry in the southern regions have been examined in the foregoing articles. The examination, although not sufficiently thoroughgoing, leads to the conclusion that the leaf tobacco production in the Philippines and East Indies considerably exceeds demand and that French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and Burma are not able to meet their own tobacco requirements, at least for the time being. In fact, the first-named two countries are in a position where they must find immediate measures to dispose of their surplus tobacco output.

In the case of the East Indies, for instance, an annual leaf tobacco production averaged 107,000 metric tons for the past five years, of which merely 80,000 metric tons were consumed within the country, more than 47,000 metric tons having been produced for the export shipments to the Netherlands. These leaf tobacco produced for export must be kept within the country today, for there is no export outlet. The situation is about same in the Philippines. The leaf tobacco exports from the Philippines to the United States averaged 16,000 metric tons annually for the past four years, the 1939 record reaching 16,500 metric tons. Whether it likes or not, the Philippines must dispose this much surplus of leaf tobacco henceforth.

The combined volume of annual surplus leaf tobacco in these two countries reaches 63,000 metric tons. It is true that a greater part of this surplus leaf tobacco is represented by leaves dark in color and strong in flavor which are used either for the "wrapper" or "filler" of cigars, including very little amount of Virginia tobocco, or the yellow species. However, the production figures thus far indicate leaf tobacco surplus, which appears to be enough to cover a shortage of tobacco supply in Manchoukuo and China.

Self-Sufficiency Possible

With respect to the tobacco demand and supply situation in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it is quite possible for Japan to attain self-sufficiency in tobacco, but the supply is short in Manchoukuo and China, it being especially pronounced in Central and North China. The annual supply shortage is set at 15,000 metric tons in Manchoukuo and that in China at 35,000 metric tons, totaling 50,000 metric tons, although the figures, of course, vary according to crop conditions. As far as the leaf tobacco is concerned, Japan, Manchoukuo and China saw a shortage in supply of slightly less than 30,000 metric tons in 1941. This much shortage can be amply covered by the surplus production in the East Indies and the Philippines. The question concerns the varieties of tobacco produced in these two countries. As referred to already, the yellow tobacco is scarce in these countries where the so-called native species predominate. The production of Virginia tobacco in the East Indies, for instance, is estimated at 1,000 metric tons or so, while that in the Philippines, is in the neighborhood of 1,600 metric tons. These 2,600 metric tons, even if shipped totally to Japan, Manchoukuo and China, are not sufficient to meet one-tenth of the annual shortage in the three countries.

To replace the dark-colored and strong flavored leaf tobacco for cigar making by Virginia specie thus is not only an indispensable measure to enable the tobacco industry of the Philippines and East Indies to emerge from the dependency on the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, but also is essential in order to meet the demand of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. It further is absolutely necessary for the attainment by the two countries in the raw material for cigarette making.

Statistical record reveals that the production of yellow species of tobacco in the southern regions is as follows:

French Indo-China: Of the total annual leaf tobacco output, 15,000 metric tons, yellow species forms merely 5,000 metric tons, the remainder being the native species, dark in color and strong in flavor, that is used for cigar making, and unfit for the manufacture of cigarettes.

Thailand: Of the total annual leaf tobacco production, 8,400 metric tons, yellow variety represents only 1,200 metric tons, while output of the strong-flavored native tobacco shares approximately 3,000 metric tons.

Malaya: The annual leaf tobacco output which is estimated at about 2,835 metric tons, chiefly comprises strong-flavored tobacco used for making cut tobacco or cigars consumed by the natives, and Sumatra species used for the wrapper of cigars. Malaya produces practically no yellow species.

Burma: It is imagined that the annual leaf tobacco production which reaches more than 44,300 metric tons, is largely the native species.

East Indies: Tobacco raised by the natives is solely of the strong-flavored native species. Even large-scale plantations, except those in Java Island, do not raise the yellow species is said to be about 1,000 metric tons, accurate figures lacking.

Philippines: Leaf tobacco raised in the Philippines is in the main those which are dark in color and strong in flavor, mixable to the extent of only 10 per cent or so in making cigarettes. Of the total annual tobacco production of 37,000 metric tons, the yellow and Sumatra species form only 16,000 metric tons.

Yellow Species Neglected

In the light of the foregoing figures it is easily imaginable that the yellow tobacco growing has been utterly neglected in the southern regions. Such a condition created under the British, American and Dutch domination and exploitation must be fundamentally reformed by rejuvenating the whole industry through technical and other guidance. Fortunately, tobacco is an annual plant. It is rather easy to divert the existing tobacco farms for growing the yellow species.

Another important problem concerns the management of the tobacco industry which should be reorganized with the Japanese interests as its nucleus and in close cooperation with the French, Indian and Chinese interests. In this connection it is essential to obtain closer cooperation with the native inhabitants, and to offer positive technical guidance in both branches of growing and manufacturing. Through these means alone it would be possible to accomplish the shifting of the existing self-sufficiency in cigarettes and raw material thereof and permanent stoppage of importation of manufactured tobacco from third countries, and ultimately to develop the tobacco industry in the southern regions in such a way as to enable it to supply leaf tobacco requirements in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, whereby to shift the existing tobacco farms in Japan for raising more essential agricultural products.

A still more important question is as to who will take the place which had hitherto been occupied by the Anglo-American tobacco trust. Besides the Tobacco Monopoly of the Government there are three influential private tobacco factors in Japan today, the Toa Tobacco Company, the Toyo Leaf Tobacco Company and the Mitsui interests. In Manchoukuo, the tobacco industry is under the control of the Manchou Tobacco Company while the industry is controlled by the Central China Tobacco Company and the North China Tobacco Company in Central China and North China, respectively. Of these tobacco enterprises, the Toyo Leaf Tobacco Company is to be absorbed into the Central China Tobacco Company in the immediate future, while the Mitsui interests operate their tobacco enterprises in Manchoukuo, Shantung Province and Hainan Island. The Mitsubishi concern has little experience in the tobacco industry, but its Mitsubishi Trading Company has been actively engaged in the leaf tobacco trade.

However, the prevailing circumstances do not appear to allow these different interests to make debouchment separately in the tobacco industry of the southern regions. And if so, it would rather be a better idea to organize a new powerful company by consolidation of all the plants of the British and American trusts, in order to manage efficiently the tobacco industry in the southern regions. It is further suggested that arrangements be made to have such a new company look after matters relating to tobacco growing on a uniform basis, distribution of raw materials, manufacture and sales of manufactured tobacco. The technical guidance by the Monopoly Bureau of the Japanese Government is, of course, the prerequisite in any such arrangements.

(The End)

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LUMBER CONTROL IN TAIWAN

New Regulations to Be Put Into Effect August 1

Lumber production in Taiwan will be placed under the control of competent authorities beginning August 1 in accordance with the Lumber Production Control and Lumber Inspection Regulations promulgated on July 21, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

The production, consumption, and sales of lumber in the island have been conducted in various ways according to local habits and customs causing some inconvenience to various parties concerned.

The enforcement of the regulations stated above will have a far-reaching effect in rationalizing the lumber industry in the island.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1942

Peru's Oppression of Japanese Residents

It is a well-known fact that in order to drag Pan-American countries into the War of Greater East Asia on the Allied side, the United States Government has been resorting to all sorts of tactics, suasive as well as high-handed, with the result that some of these countries are obliged to adopt repressive measures against the nationals of Axis Powers, though against their will.

On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 last year, the Peruvian Government prohibited travels and meetings by Japanese residents, issued the decree of freezing Japanese assets and put rigorous restrictions on the transfer of bank deposits and negotiable instruments and on the passing of Japanese articles through the Customs, thereby putting a virtual end to the economic activities of Japanese residents. Subsequently, it ordered the dissolution of various organizations of Japanese nationals and resorted to the harsh measure of ordering those Japanese who lived in the littoral districts to clear out of their places of residence.

Again, following the Rio de Janeiro Conference on January 24 this year, the Peruvian Government, acting at the instance of the United States Government, formally broke off diplomatic relations with Japan and went so far as to imprison twelve Japanese together with German and Italian nationals.

On June 8, the Peruvian authorities ordered some 60 Japanese families resident in the zone within the radius of fifty or sixty kilometers of the port of Chinbote, which the United States Government was credited by rumor with the intention of leasing as a naval base, to clear out immediately (a week's grace allowed at the longest) and these Japanese were sent on to Lima at once. The order was so sudden and so little time was allowed them to make preparations for the evacuation that most of these Japanese were obliged to leave their district with hardly anything besides what they had on their backs. No relief measures were, however, taken by the Peruvian Government for the sake of these Japanese.

The Peruvian Government carried out the deportation of Japanese residents on three occasions since the early part of April up to June. Some 400 Japanese leaders, primary school teachers and others were deported and handed over to the United States, Japan's enemy, without giving any reason for this action. Moreover, these Japanese were subjected to very harsh treatment. They were not allowed to embark on ships (on the ground of the shortage of shipping) notwithstanding the fact that they had already disposed of their houses and had consequently no houses to live in.

Those who were ordered to leave Lima had to undergo a great deal of difficulties and inconveniences as the officials in charge were corrupt and everything went by briberies.

Prior to the War of Greater East Asia, very cordial friendship existed between Japan and Peru, but since the outbreak of the War that country has been adopting repressive measures of various kinds toward Japanese residents. However, in the belief that the Peruvian Government was acting in that way against its own will due to the pressure brought by the United States Government to bear upon it, the Japanese Government even felt some sympathy for that Government. It was, indeed, for this reason that Mr. Shigenori Togo, the Foreign Minister, forwarded a message to Peru on December 19 last year as he did to Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

Unfortunately, however, the attitude of the Peruvian Government has since grown more and more anti-Japanese. It has resorted to the series of repressive measures against Japanese residents, as already described.

Such an attitude on the part of that Government is, indeed, beyond our comprehension.

Japan's intentions and resolution in regard to the War of Greater East Asia have often been proclaimed to the world. It must be clear to the whole world that Japan has no ambitious designs whatever on South American countries. We must call the serious attention of the Peruvian Government to the fact that, this notwithstanding, it has been taking improper measures of oppression against Japanese residents.

The Helplessness of the Allies

The situation on the Eastern front, on which the world's attention is at the moment focussed, is developing decidedly favorably for the Axis side, and the progress of the severe fighting now going on in South Russia is being watched with absorbing interest everywhere as it may prove decisive of the final issue of the European war. In the meantime, the Soviet Government is evincing growing impatience at the dilatoriness of the British and American authorities in redeeming their pledge to form a second front to relieve the Soviet Union of the hard military pressure being exerted by Germany. The visit which Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, paid to President Roosevelt on July 30 and the attendance of Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, at a meeting of the members of the British Parliament the same day to explain the grave situation confronting his country may be cited as evidences of this increasing impatience. That Josef Stalin commanded the Soviet forces not to retreat an inch but to keep up their resistance at all costs until victory is won is another proof of the desperate position in which the Soviet Union finds herself at present.

It is obvious that in the event of the collapse of the Soviet resistance, Britain will have to bear the brunt of the German attack. Even from the purely selfish point of view, therefore, Britain must be keenly alive to the necessity of forming a second front without delay, but when it comes to the practical question of how and where it should be formed, she is utterly unable to reach any decision. According to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri, Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labor, definitely repudiated the idea of forming a second front as impracticable.

The Allies are under no illusion as to the great gravity of the crisis confronting the Soviet Union and the United Nations as a whole. The London Times, for instance, admitted in a recent editorial that the military situation of the United Nations is now graver than at any time since the summer of 1940. The British authorities are equally very pessimistic. They think, according to a Buenos Aires telegram to the Hochi, that with the main sources of food and oil supplies to the Soviet people passing into German hands, with the communications with the southern part of Russia cut off and with the Allied route of aid blocked, the Soviet Union would be thrown into serious distress.

This notwithstanding, they are not in a position to render any valuable aid to the Soviet Union to extricate her from the very difficult position she is in. The question of forming a second front has been on the tapis in the Allied camp for some time and yet it has not been brought a day nearer solution since it was first broached. The failure of Britain and America to come to the aid of the Soviet Union in time of dire need will naturally provoke strong resentment among the Soviet authorities and people, and as war events take a course more and more unfavorable for the Soviet Union, this resentment will easily grow into positive antagonism and hatred until there will finally occur a serious rift within the Allied camp.

A Year Ago Today

— August 2, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in French Indo-China, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, expressed his firm determination to achieve the important mission of joint defense of French Indo-China in closer cooperation with the French Indo-China forces in an official statement today. "The conclusion of the Franco-Japanese protocol will contribute," he said, "to cementing friendly relations between the two nations. I express my sincere thanks to French Indo-China for the kindness and assistance offered by the French Indo-China Government and people to the Japanese reinforcements on the occasion of their landing."

• • •

The American Government was going back on its promises. Although Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had assured Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura on July 28 that the safe entrance into and departure from American ports would be guaranteed, the State Department announced today that only Japanese ships which have entered American ports before midnight of August 2 will be guaranteed their safe departure. It was believed that this action was taken with a view to restraining the Japanese Government from advancing further in the southern regions.

WAR SPEEDS UP CONSTRUCTION OF AXIS AUTARCHIC STRUCTURE

Labor Shortages in Germany Met by Importation Of Workers From Neighboring Countries

By TOSHIO NARASAKI
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

As in the past, Germany of today with her own natural resources cannot be said to be self-sufficient economically. This is not the case with Germany alone. All countries are alike. Even America which always boasted of her abundant resources is today confronted with deficiency in many of her vital war materials.

However, Germany now already controls much of Europe and with the raw materials of each of these countries, excepting for special tropical products, she could be said to have acquired the desired self-sufficiency. And consequently, if these resources and materials can be furnished the German industries, then the Nazi productive capacity may be said to be unexcelled in the world.

Chief of Research Bureau of United States Foreign Relations Committee Bidwell and Assistant-Professor Upgraine of the University of Minnesota fearing this potential power of European industries have expressed the view that their productivity would be enormous.

Before the outbreak of the present conflict the dependence of European nations on outside sources was quite high. For instance, in 1937 the total trade of the 26 European countries amounted to a fabulous sum. Sixty per cent of the trade was carried on internally in Europe and the other 40 per cent externally. But this dependence on external trade can be eliminated if a wide European economic bloc is established. Actually, European dependency on foodstuff from overseas countries is comparatively small, depending largely on imports of industrial materials.

Have Sufficient Foodstuffs

During 1937, the production of rye, wheat, oats and potatoes were on the whole, balanced with consumption. Of course corn and oil cakes are imported from other continents but on the other hand, cattle breeding and dairying have been developed greatly. For this reason, self-sufficiency in meat, butter and cheese have reached the point where much of them could be exported. In vegetable oil and sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa and tobacco there is an insufficiency.

However, in connection with food supply, the countries under German influence are today exerting their efforts to increase its production. In Germany ever since autumn of 1934 the slogan for the agricultural people has been "greater harvest and less consumption". This effort has been called the production drive.

In the case of wheat, excluding the Soviet Union, the annual production is 46,000,000 kilograms and the shortage of 2,000,000 kilograms is imported from abroad. As for rye, the annual production is 22,000,000 kilograms, deficiency being 400,000 kilograms. Therefore, this scale of deficiency is not difficult to overcome by the so-called production drive. According to the survey made by the German Farm Prospect research Bureau, the production of wheat has been increased by 27 per cent after the production drive had been put into practice. Other agricultural countries such as France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Rumania in particular are far below Germany as far as the production of wheat, barley and potatoes goes. With determination and advanced production technique, the increase in production of these countries can be realized. In other words, the European countries will again have to consider the importance of agriculture and industrialism and economic principles to some extent will have to be diverted toward self-sufficiency in food supply. If this is done, I believe each of these nations will be greatly strengthened economically.

Britain Goes Hungry

In the present conflict, Great Britain again thought she could bring economic distress to Germany by blockade. But on the contrary, Germany, with the cooperation of other agrarian nations have reaped sufficient quantity of wheat while Britain is menaced with an acute food shortage by the effective counter-blockade of the German submarines. Furthermore, Germany feels so secure in her food supply that she is not troubled with any danger in supplying the occupied territories with her foodstuffs.

In textile materials, a shortage is felt by Germany together with other continental nations. In the pre-war days, the European continent imported 40 per cent of world cotton and 45 per cent of wool. The British magazine Economist points out this shortcoming in Europe but recently various plans for an increase in artificial textile production have been systematically carried out. In Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria a program for cultivation of cotton has been furthered. Moreover, with the enforcement of the coupon system for all textile goods in countries under the German-Italian sphere and other neutral countries, Europe can avoid a textile shortage, as pointed out in the British magazine.

The main shortage which will be experienced by the European nations will be the dearth of materials for their industries. They can maintain self-sufficiency in coal, iron, magnesium and bauxite but in copper, tin, chromium, lead and rubber, deficiency is unavoidable. For much of chromium and tin and 100 per cent of their rubber, they will have to depend on imports.

German Plans

To build up the occupied territories, the construction of the European economic bloc is being systematically carried out, with Germany as the center. The German military, economic and political powers have gradually penetrated into all of Europe. To strengthen her economic grip, German industry, technique, currency and banking institutions have infiltrated into the occupied areas. Especially the positive actions taken with German capital such a mutual enterprise, capital investments and establishment of branch offices, must be looked upon as a German plan to achieve economic cohesion in Europe. In this regard, the intentions of the German economic authorities can be summed up as follows:—

1. By employment of her capital, economic development or closer economic collaboration with the countries under her sphere is expected.

2. Replacement of British and French capital by that of Germany in these areas.

For instance the cooperative agreement by the Greek and German banks; transferring of French capital of the Bank of Athens to Germany; the establishment of a mutual German-Greek financial company; the establishment of branch offices of various German banks in the Balkan States are examples of German effort to attain economic cohesion. In this way, while the Anglo-Americans are propagating prolonged war, Germany is rapidly gaining a foothold on the continent.

Of course the resources of the European continent is not abundant. Therefore, synthetic industries, operations of low-grade mines, and cultivation of waste land is forever imperative. Artificial rubber, synthetic kerosene and resin and other important synthetic chemicals are indispensable for the present day Europe. Consequently, man-power has to be increased. For the production of synthetic kerosene it is only natural that more labor is needed than in the production of pure kerosene. The efficiency in labor demanded in these industries can be achieved with proper labor training, devising of better production methods and careful distribution of man-power in the European economic bloc.

Distribution of Labor

The problem of labor migration or distribution of labor during the present and in the future is the great question confronting this economic bloc. At present the man-power in Europe is estimated at 250,000,000 but the percentage of agricultural and industrial labor can be seen in the figures published by the Vice-Minister of Department of Labor in Germany.

Country	Agricultural laborers	Industrial laborers
Germany	29.5	40.0
Belgium	17.1	48.9
Holland	20.5	39.3
France	35.1	35.1
Italy	46.7	28.7
Hungary	53.1	23.8
Bulgaria	80.9	10.1

In the European economic bloc there will be some countries which will be confronted with the problem of unemployment while others will face man-power shortage. For example, before the outbreak of the first World War, Germany employed approximately 430,000 foreign laborers consisting mainly of Poles. But after the war, Germany faced an unemployment crisis and employment to immigrants could not be afforded. However, with coming of Nazi regime, unemployment has been sharply curtailed and Germany of today is again undertaking to employ foreign labor. Italian, Slovakian, Hungarian, Dutch and Czech peasants under an agreement are pouring into Germany to supplement the labor shortage in agriculture. Furthermore, 360,000 laborers have been recruited in the occupied areas in Northern France by the German military authorities to meet the demands of the German construction, metal industries and agriculture.

No Unemployment Issue

The recruiting of laborers in Northern France is just one example, and if the distribution of labor can be equally carried out with the full cooperation of all European nations, then unemployment will no longer be a problem in the new economic bloc.

But in carrying out this measure of distributing labor the following points must be fully taken into consideration.

1. Customs, language and religion of the immigrant laborers should not be interferred. They should be free to send their savings to ther families at home. And after the seeding and harvest seasons are over, they should also be permitted to return home. This is essential for the individual to maintain the special national characteristics. Furthermore, they should not only be confined to agricultural labor but also employed in public works, manufacturing industries, etc., so that they can study the labor system of the advanced nations and contribute to the advancement of the mother country.

2. For migration of laborers it is essential that the following conditions be included in the agreement signed among the nations of this bloc.

a. Before the workers are sent out of the country, a strict physical examination should be given and any with contagious disease should not be permitted to leave the country.

b. If foreign labor is capable of competing with the home laborers, then an equal salary must be paid.

c. Welfare facilities for all laborers should be set up.

All these difficulties are gradually being overcome and the whole of the European continent is exerting all its effort in the establishment of the European economic bloc with Germany as its nucleus.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Decline of Yedo Shogunate

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part VI

But the facts of his career are uncontrovertible. He rose from an humble origin with little or no help from the influence of birth, wealth, clan or any other thing which in those days of rigid social barriers was considered an advantage. He climbed slowly and steadily by the sheer force of cunning, sycophancy and abject servility to his master; he did not shrink from making enemies who branded him as a toadeater, usurper, a vulgar parvenu. When at last he reached the official dignity of Roju up rose the protesting hands of the "Three Honorable Houses." But they did so only in silence. They were powerless. For Okitsugu could and did bring an irresistible pressure to bear on them by fraternizing with the daimyo of the "outside" clans.

Gosankyo Created

An explanatory note is here in order. The "Three Honorable Houses" or "Gosanke" in Japanese, must not be mixed with the "Gosankyo" or "Three Honorable Princes." The former, that is, the three collateral Tokugawa families, created by the First Shogun, represented the descendants of the three sons of Iyeyasu other than his first born, who of course became the Second Shogun. As the years rolled on, the occupants of the "Three Honorable Houses" gradually lost much of the original dignity of consanguinity to the reigning Shogun, so in the days of the Eighth and the Ninth Shoguns, the new three collateral families were instituted under the name of "Gosankyo." Their object was of course to provide an heir in case the direct Shogunate descendant failed of a male issue. Although the "Three Honorable Houses" were thus replaced, such was the spirit of ancestor-worship that they were henceforth treated as constituting the highest advisory council in the Shogunate which the Shogun might consult on momentous questions. They exercised a supervisory power over the Shogunate officials, much as the Senate may be supposed to over the American President and Congress, if by any stretch of imagination one can drag in such an analogy.

As for the daimyo of the "outside" clans referred to, they were the territorial lords who had descended from the equals or former enemies of the First Shogun, who surrendered to his rule after he became Shogun, and they were differentiated from the vassal daimyo of the Shogun as "Tozama" or "honorable outsiders," and were exempted, or rather excluded, from participation in the responsible government of Yedo. This exclusion of "outside" daimyo from the Shogunate service was obviously meant to be a barrier against any man who might endanger the foundations of the Tokugawa regime. However, as the generations passed, the inter-marriages between the daimyo had considerably mixed the blood of the two classes of daimyo.

Now, when Okitsugu perceived that the Three Honorable Houses threatened to use their joint influence in bringing down his power in the court, he brought a counter-pressure against them by giving many important posts in the Shogunate to daimyo of the "outside" color, if not rank "outsiders," or by giving them promotions in revenue. Okitsugu's "arrogance" in this matter touched the highest point when in 1781 he appointed the successor to the Shogun's throne from the offspring of the Hitotsubashi branch of the Tokugawa families, which was bitterly opposed by the Three Honorable Houses because that particular family was related by marriage to Lord Shimadzu of Satsuma, the most powerful of the "outside" clans.

Opponents Increase

The "Gosanke" were not the only doughty opponents which Okitsugu brought under his thumb. There were several groups of men and women who in their own protection had formed defensive and aggressive alliances against him. There was, for instance, Master Tsuda, the parent of the favorite concubine in the Shogunate harem, and his coterie. Two of the Three Honorable Princes whose hopes of returning the heir to the Shogun were frustrated by the choice of the Hitotsubashi Prince, were naturally up against Okitsugu. All these and other "opposition parties," however, Okitsugu managed to keep well under his control.

Such facts will show that Okitsugu, whatever means he had adopted to his ends, had considerably succeeded in subjugating the strongest hereditary influences, or the old privileged classes, and in opening up the closed door of the Shogunate service in favor of those "outsiders" who had been excluded from it. He himself was once a rank outsider in the sense of having little chance of rising in the world, but having risen by hook or crook, he did his best to break the barriers standing in the way of those similarly circumstanced as he had been once.

All this he had done doubtless in self-interest, not from any high motive or principle, but he did what he had done, and fell a martyr to his own handiwork. So if his character is viewed in a charitable light, it will become possible for us to imagine that some of the numerous "bribes extorted by his insatiable rapacity" might have been the legitimate gifts from his grateful friends. The famous gift of Lord Shimadzu presented to him after the heir of the Shogun had been appointed was perhaps a case in point; it was a magnificent silver boat, laden with a

(Continued on Page 5)

INDO-CHINA RAILWAYS PREPARE FOR HUGE TRANSPORTATION JOB

Enormous Investments Were Made by French to Develop Network of Railroads

By GENICHIRO WATANABE
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

With the conclusion of an economic treaty between French Indo-China and Japan, the economic importance of the former has become greatly enhanced, particularly in view of the setting up of the Greater East Asia Economic Co-Prosperity Sphere. In connection therewith it would be most timely to take up the subject of its railway transportation. But before going into details of the discussion, a brief outline on the topographic and climatic background surrounding the enterprise may be necessary.

French Indo-China comprises the whole of the eastern and a great part of the northern section of the Indo-China peninsula, occupying an area of 570,000 square kilometers. Politically the territory is formed of six states or provinces: the French administrative territories of Cochin-China and Tongking, Cambodia, Laos, Annam, and Kwang-Chau-wan. These provinces, constituting what is generally called French Indo-China are under the administration of the Governor-General.

Climatically, the whole of the Indo-China peninsula belongs to the tropical monsoon zone, being mild and dry in the winter and torrid and humid in the summer. Heat and moisture are the essential elements of the climate during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, from May to September, when the rainfall exceeds 200 inches in all the western districts. From September to February the rain-bearing winds from the Indian Ocean are replaced by the much drier and cooler winds from the Northeast Pacific.

Population Is 23,000,000

Of the entire population of 23,000,000 80 per cent or 17,600,000 is made up of the Annamese, and Tongking people. The state of their civilization and culture may be claimed to be the highest of any of the southern inhabitants. Though their finances and economy are controlled by overseas Chinese who number about a half million there, the conditions are not as bad as in other sections of the south. Of this population about a quarter, or 2,650,000, is Cambodians who are known as descendants of the once dominant race, Khmers, but they are much inferior to the Annamese in their attainment of culture and general ability.

Topographically, the Annam mountains or the Coast Range, a portion of the Indo-China range, runs north to south, forming its backbone. On the northeast there is the Red River coming down from China, which empties into the Gulf of Tongking. And on the west of the range the River Mekong runs through the fertile Mekong valley.

French Indo-China is in the main an agricultural country. There are three important farming areas. The first one is the area embraced by the River Mekong and the River Donhai to which belong Cochin-China, Cambodia, southern Laos, and southern Annam. This section is famed throughout the world for its production of Saigon rice.

The second area is situated in the northwest where the Red River contributes its agricultural riches. To this section belong the whole of Tongking and the northern part of Annam. This part also thrives on farming which is principally centered around the delta country of Tongking. The fact that this section is over-populated and endowed with good transportation facilities, are the factors giving this area first place as a coming industrial center.

Third District

The third section representing the southern part of Annam does not rate high as a prospective industrial center. Rice growing which is its principal industry is carried on in a strip of land between the Coast Range and the sea. But of late the timber industry has been opened. Futhermore, the clearing up of the mountain districts for coffee and tea cultivations is being pushed, and though, on a small scale, harbor construction work is being conducted at several places.

The first railroad building of French Indo-China was started in 1881 on a stretch of land between Saigon and a small town of Mytho for 70 kilometers. It was a private undertaking, and the capital required was rather considerable. Eventually the project was transferred to the French authorities in 1896. Under the sponsorship of the then Governor-General Rousseau bonds to the amount of 80,000,000 francs were floated.

Another important development in the railroad construction of French Indo-China was the building of an international road between South China and French Indo-China. The project was carried on under a plan sponsored by the French Governor-General in 1898. This was one of the two railway projects, one running from Hanoi to Kunming, Yunnan Province, which was to form a part of the Yunnan railway. The other was to extend down from Hanoi to Saigon, and then to Pnompenh, a distance of 1,627 kilometers all told. For this the French National Assembly passed a bill authorizing the issuance of bonds totaling 200,000,000 francs. At the same time, the Chinese Government agreed to the effect that in the event the French right and privilege appertaining to the railroad construction between Laokay and Kunming were transferred to any French private concern, it was to pay to such grantee as an annual interest the sum of 3,000,000 francs for a period of 75 years.

It developed that the aforesaid bonds of 200,000,000 francs were floated three times since 1899, and the construction on the international railroad was started in 1901 between Haiphong and Hanoi, after the French-Chinese treaty of 1899 had been concluded.

It took ten years to complete the first project, a distance of 464 kilometers from Hanoi to Kunming, Yunnan; but it would tax the imagination to know that it took about four decades to complete the second project, after having gone through all sorts of financial vicissitudes and engineering difficulties.

The railroad mileage in French Indo-China today amounts to 3,403 kilometers all told, 2,939 kilometers being within the boundary of the country and 464 kilometers running out in southern China. Of the total, the government operates 2,524 kilometers, while the rest belong to different private concerns.

Of the government roads the most important ones are: one going north from Hanoi to Na Cham near the Chinese border, extending 179 kilometers; one from Hanoi south to Saigon, stretching over a distance of 1,729 kilometers; and one from Saigon to Mytho, running 70 kilometers.

The terrain through which the railroads traverse is uniformly level, with a few exceptions in the mountainous regions. Bridges are large and long, as a rule, as the country abounds in rainfall during the monsoon, and as some of the rivers are quite wide. Many railroad bridges are so constructed as to meet the requirements of the general traffic, being used by pedestrians as well. There are all told 432 stations belonging to the government, and a proportionate number owned by the private roads.

Rates on the railroad fares are very reasonable. There are four classes in the passenger service: first, second, third, and fourth, with sleeping berths provided for the first and second classes, and a peddler's coach attached to the fourth class.

Now in conjunction with the railroad building of French Indo-China, let us go a little more thoroughly into the history of the Yunnan railway, as it has a historic and international interest. By virtue of the French-Chinese treaty concluded on April 10, 1898, France obtained from China, besides the right of way in question, the Wang-Chau-Wan concession and agreed to maintain the territorial integrity of those three southern provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan which are contiguous to Tongking.

To finance the construction, the Yunnan Railway Company was organized with the capital of 12,000,000 francs. The work was started in 1901 from Haiphong to Gia Lam, leading to the opening of the railway for business in April, 1903, from Haiphong to Hanoi. It was in February, 1906 when the traffic was opened as far as Laokay on the Chinese border that an unexpected situation developed.

In the construction of this road it was comparatively easy to finish that part inside French Indo-China, but it was difficult in the Chinese territory. Indeed there were many times when the whole project seemed almost hopeless due to engineering difficulties arising from the precipitous topography and to epidemics and malarial fever which took numerous lives. The existence of these difficulties can best be attested to by the fact that there were all told 172 tunnels to clear, the total length being 24 kilometers. Naturally these impediments called for more expenditures, the original capital of 12,000,000 francs having been once increased by 5,000,000 francs bond issue, and again by 86,500,000 francs, of which the French Government and the Indo-China government were made to contribute 15,000,000 francs before the line was linked to Kumning in April, 1910.

The Yunnan Railway Company, in charge of running this road, opened its main office in Paris and its general business office at Hanoi. Since the concern was organized as a French corporation, it came under the jurisdiction of the French laws.

Kunming, the terminus of this road in Yunnan, has a commanding position in the business way. Though the town is situated at an elevation of 1,896 meters, all the surrounding countries are very fertile plains with dense population. At the present it is not only a terminus of the Yunnan road but since outbreak of the China Affair, it has become the starting point of another railroad known as the Chow-chuan Railway reaching out to Chingtu, Szechuan, now under construction, and also the starting points of an automobile highway running west to Burma, which was an important artery for the importation of so-called anti-Japanese arms and munitions.

The management of this Yunnan road is comparatively better off in the financial sense than the main government railways inside the country. Though the mileage is much shorter than the trunk line, the amount of traffic is not below the latter. It has one advantage over other lines. It crosses an industrially developed part of the country. Starting from Haiphong, the biggest port on the Gulf of Tongking, it goes through the fertile Tongking valley up to Hanoi, the capital of French Indo-China, then along the Red River up to Laokay near the Chinese border, then after crossing the Nanhsi River enters the Chinese territory, and then going up through the Yunnan plateau winds up at Kunming, the capital of Yunnan. There is practically no automobile highway to compete with this line. Since the beginning of the management the road has always paid well.